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ABSTRACT

Following the introduction which gives an overall picture of developments in the Library of Congress, the chapters deal specifically with the: (1) processing department, (2) legislative reference service, (3) reference department, (4) law library, (5) administrative department and (6) copyright office. The 14 appendices show, in a figurative sense, the growth of the Library of Congress collections and many of its operations. The index is a merged listing by subject and author in alphabetical order. (NH)

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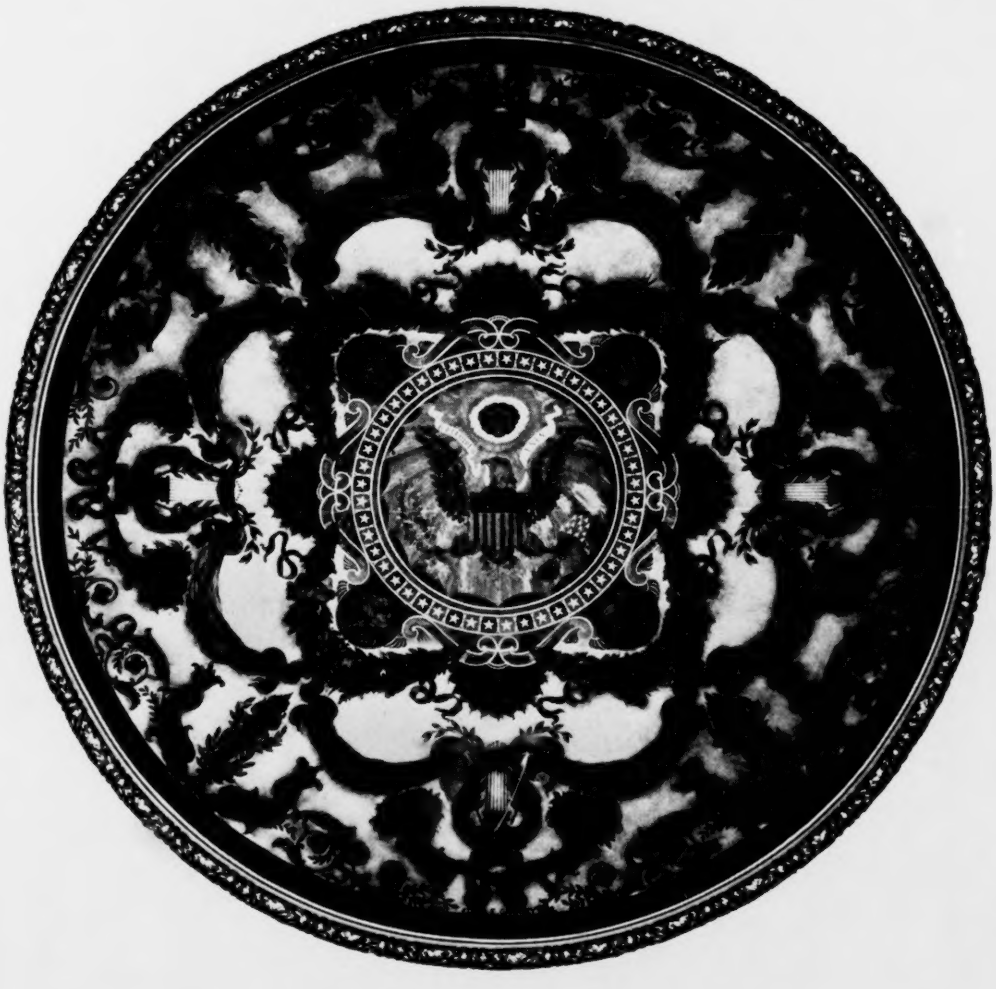
# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

ED 100 894

*For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1969*

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON • 1970



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# CONTENTS

Joint Committee on the Library . . . . . vi
Library of Congress Trust Fund Board . . . . . vi
Forms of Gifts or Bequests to the Library of Congress . . . . . vi
Officers of the Library . . . . . vii
Consultants of the Library . . . . . xii
Librarian's Liaison Committees . . . . . xiii
Organization Chart . . . . . xiv
Letter of Transmittal . . . . . xv

Introduction . . . . . 1

1 The Processing Department . . . . . 11
2 The Legislative Reference Service . . . . . 31
3 The Reference Department . . . . . 39
4 The Law Library . . . . . 62
5 The Administrative Department . . . . . 70
6 The Copyright Office . . . . . 79

Appendixes

1 Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, Summary of Annual Report . . 101
2 Acquisitions and Acquisitions Work . . . . . 103
3 Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs . . . . . 107
4 Card Distribution . . . . . 110
5 Photoduplication . . . . . 113
6 Reader Services . . . . . 114
7 Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped . . . . . 116
8 Preservation and Restoration . . . . . 117
9 Legislation . . . . . 118
10 Financial Statistics . . . . . 120
11 Employment . . . . . 134
12 Exhibits . . . . . 135
13 Concerts, Lectures, and Other Programs . . . . . 139
14 Library of Congress Publications . . . . . 142

Index . . . . . 147

# Joint Committee on the Library, 91st Congress, 1st Session

Representative Samuel N. Friedel, *Chairman*
Senator B. Everett Jordan, *Vice Chairman*

Members of the Committee: Senators Claiborne Pell, Howard W. Cannon, John Sherman Cooper, and Strom Thurmond; Representatives Frank Thompson, Jr., John Brademas, James Harvey, and Fred Schwengel. *Chief Clerk:* Julian Langston.

# Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

An act of Congress, approved March 3, 1925, as amended, created the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, a quasi-corporation with perpetual succession and all the usual powers of a trustee, including the power to "invest, reinvest, or retain investments" and, specifically, the authority "to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections, or its services, as may be approved by the Board and by the Joint Committee on the Library." (U.S.C. 2: 154–163)

A notable provision of the act (Section 2, last paragraph) permits endowment funds, up to a total limit of $10,000,000, to be treated as a perpetual loan to the United States Treasury, at an assured interest of four percent per annum.

Members of the Board on June 30, 1969: David M. Kennedy, Secretary of the Treasury, *Chairman;* Representative Samuel N. Friedel, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library; L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, *Secretary;* Arthur A. Houghton, Jr. (*term expires March 18, 1973*); and Mrs. Charles William Engelhard, Jr. (*term expires March 8, 1970*).

# Forms of Gifts or Bequests to the Library of Congress

## Of Material

"To the United States of America, to be placed in the Library of Congress and administered therein by the authorities thereof."

## Of Money for Immediate Application

*General Gift:* "To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress."

*Specific Gift:* "To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of [describe purpose which may be any specific purpose consistent with the general program of the Library of Congress]."

> *Example:* Gift or bequest to the Library facsimile program—"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of the Library facsimile program.

## Of Endowments of Money, Securities, or Other Property

"To the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, to be administered for the benefit of, or in connnection with the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service."

Note.—Subject to Federal statutes and regulations, gifts, bequests, or devises to the United States for the benefit of the Library of Congress, including those to the Trust Fund Board, and any income therefrom, generally are exempt from Federal and District of Columbia taxes.

# OFFICERS OF THE LIBRARY

*As of October 31, 1969*

L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress
John G. Lorenz, Deputy Librarian of Congress
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hamer, Assistant Librarian of Congress

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Robert A. Rutland, Coordinator of American Revolution Bicentennial Programs
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Mrs. Gladys O. Fields, Special Assistant to the Librarian

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George D. Cary, Deputy Register of Copyrights

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### *Hispanic Law Division*

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### *Near Eastern and African Law Division*

Zuhair E. Jwaideh, Chief

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Burnis Walker, Executive Officer
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  Edith Scott, Head, Office of Cataloging Instruction

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  Russell M. Smith, Head, Presidential Papers Section
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Robert G. McCloskey, Harvard University (died August 4, 1969)

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Herbert Wechsler, Columbia University Law School

Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hamer, Assistant Librarian, in charge, Office of the Devise

Mrs. Jean Allaway, Administrative Officer

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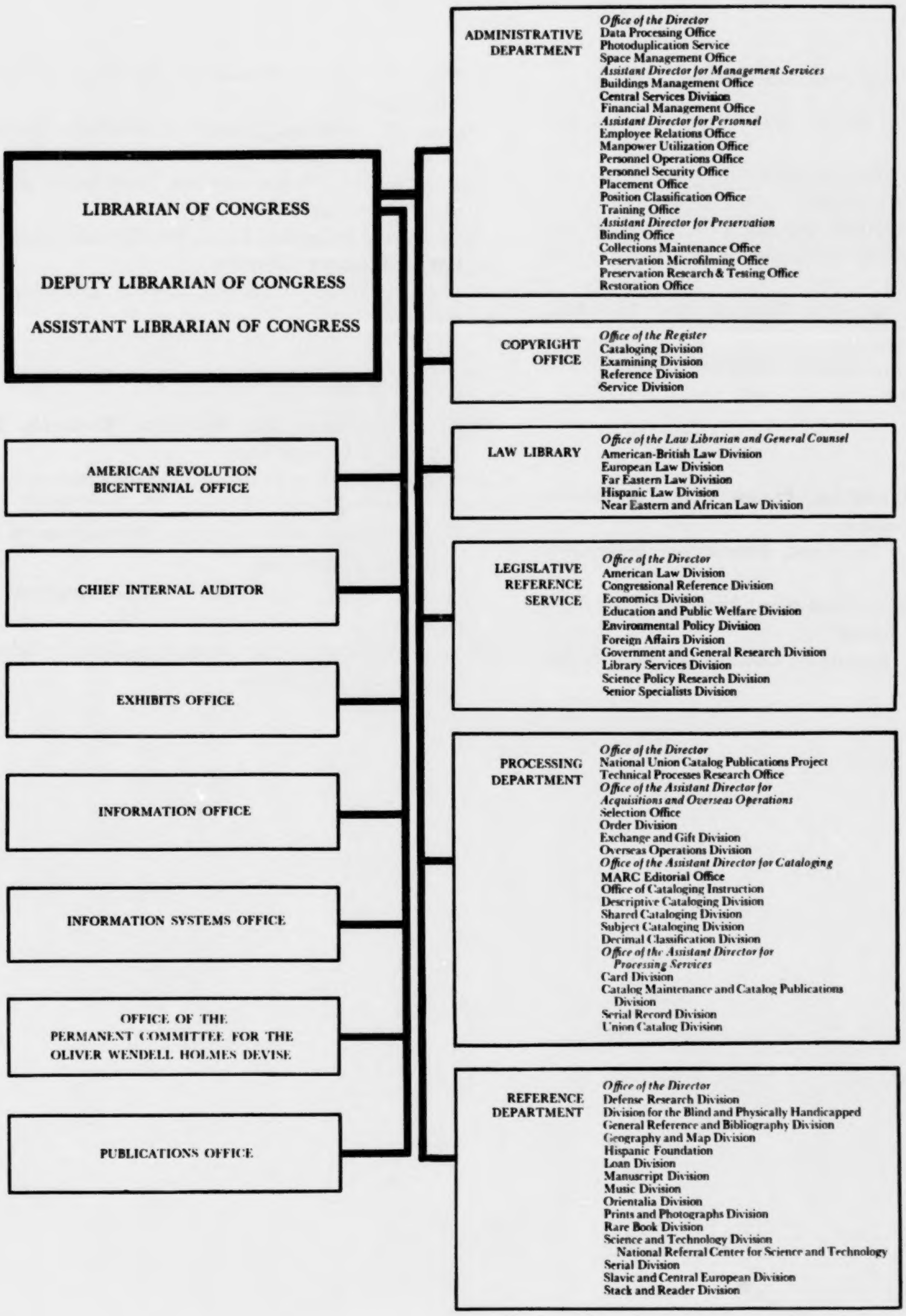
# ORGANIZATION CHART

*As of October 31, 1969*



**LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS**

**DEPUTY LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS**

**ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS**

**AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL OFFICE**

**CHIEF INTERNAL AUDITOR**

**EXHIBITS OFFICE**

**INFORMATION OFFICE**

**INFORMATION SYSTEMS OFFICE**

**OFFICE OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR THE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES DEVISE**

**PUBLICATIONS OFFICE**

**ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT**

*Office of the Director*
Data Processing Office
Photoduplication Service
Space Management Office
*Assistant Director for Management Services*
Buildings Management Office
Central Services Division
Financial Management Office
*Assistant Director for Personnel*
Employee Relations Office
Manpower Utilization Office
Personnel Operations Office
Personnel Security Office
Placement Office
Position Classification Office
Training Office
*Assistant Director for Preservation*
Binding Office
Collections Maintenance Office
Preservation Microfilming Office
Preservation Research & Testing Office
Restoration Office

**COPYRIGHT OFFICE**

*Office of the Register*
Cataloging Division
Examining Division
Reference Division
Service Division

**LAW LIBRARY**

*Office of the Law Librarian and General Counsel*
American-British Law Division
European Law Division
Far Eastern Law Division
Hispanic Law Division
Near Eastern and African Law Division

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Congressional Reference Division
Economics Division
Education and Public Welfare Division
Environmental Policy Division
Foreign Affairs Division
Government and General Research Division
Library Services Division
Science Policy Research Division
Senior Specialists Division

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*Office of the Director*
National Union Catalog Publications Project
Technical Processes Research Office
*Office of the Assistant Director for Acquisitions and Overseas Operations*
Selection Office
Order Division
Exchange and Gift Division
Overseas Operations Division
*Office of the Assistant Director for Cataloging*
MARC Editorial Office
Office of Cataloging Instruction
Descriptive Cataloging Division
Shared Cataloging Division
Subject Cataloging Division
Decimal Classification Division
*Office of the Assistant Director for Processing Services*
Card Division
Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publications Division
Serial Record Division
Union Catalog Division

**REFERENCE DEPARTMENT**

*Office of the Director*
Defense Research Division
Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
General Reference and Bibliography Division
Geography and Map Division
Hispanic Foundation
Loan Division
Manuscript Division
Music Division
Orientalia Division
Prints and Photographs Division
Rare Book Division
Science and Technology Division
  National Referral Center for Science and Technology
Serial Division
Slavic and Central European Division
Stack and Reader Division

# LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*The President of the Senate:*
*The Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

SIR:

As required by law, I have the honor to submit a report on the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969. Four issues of the supplement, published for the convenience of the public as the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress,* and a copy of the annual report of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board accompany the report.

L. QUINCY MUMFORD
*Librarian of Congress*

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
*Washington, D.C.*

The designs for the cover, title page, and chapter headings are adapted from the medallions in the vaulted ceilings of the second-story pavilions at the four corners of the Library of Congress Main Building. They were painted in 1896, the year before the building opened. • On the title-page spread the medallion in the upper left is from the northwest Pavilion of Art and Science, now occupied by the Legislative Reference Service. The artist, William de Leftwich Dodge, has depicted Ambition as the mad struggle of the crowd toward the Unattainable Ideal. • The medallion in the upper right, painted by George W. Maynard, is from the southwest Pavilion of the Discoverers, also occupied by the Legislative Reference Service. The four figures, Courage, Valor, Fortitude, and Achievement, represent qualities appropriate to the four stages of the

# INTRODUCTION

country's development. • Lower left is the medallion from the southeast Pavilion of the Elements, Reading Room of the Prints and Photographs Division. In the center Apollo drives his chariot across the sun; four female figures represent the elements Earth, Water, Fire, and Air; and the border features the signs of the Zodiac. This painting was done by Elmer E. Garnsey and Robert L. Dodge. • Lower right is the medallion from the northeast Pavilion of the Seals, now occupied by the Law Library. The work of Elmer E. Garnsey, it depicts the Great Seal, ringed by 48 stars for the States and Territories. Around the seal are the Four Winds, each blowing a gale, and various objects representing Fine Arts, Agriculture, Learning and Education, and Maritime Commerce. Around the whole is a quotation from Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

***Growth of the collections***

In some families a mark on the wall, higher each year, measures the child's annual growth. The appendixes of this report are the marks on the wall that show, in a figurative sense, the growth of the Library of Congress collections and many of its operations. Looking at them, we see that the collections now number close to 59,891,000 items. Only 14,846,000 of these are books and pamphlets, popularly thought of as the conventional format for libraries. The other 45 million pieces appear in an astonishing number of sizes and shapes and are formed of many materials. Among them are:

| | |
|---|---|
| 29,572,000 | manuscript pieces |
| 3,278,000 | maps |
| 418,000 | microfiche and micro-opaques |
| 330,000 | microfilm reels and strips |
| 197,000 | reels of microfilmed newspapers |
| 130,000 | volumes of bound newspapers |
| 3,317,000 | volumes and pieces of music |
| 97,000 | reels of motion pictures |
| 267,000 | recordings on discs, tapes, and wires |
| 176,000 | prints and drawings |
| 3,070,000 | photographic negatives, prints, and slides |
| 40,000 | posters |
| 1,153,000 | volumes in raised characters |
| 2,001,000 | containers of talking books |
| 14,000 | books on tape |

***Reference, research, and loan services***

Library users, in person, by telephone, and by mail, presented the Reference Department with 750,000 questions, the Law Library at the Main Building and in the Capitol with 150,000, and the Processing Department with 152,000, making a total of 1,052,000, an increase of 7.9 percent over fiscal 1968. In addition, the Legislative Reference Service answered 140,000 inquiries for Members and committees of Congress. Readers used 2,487,000 volumes in the Library. Another 257,000 were lent for use outside the Library by Congress, Government agencies, libraries outside the Washington area, and other authorized borrowers.

***Services to the blind and physically handicapped***

The number of active users of books on discs and magnetic tape or in braille increased to over 165,000, who borrowed 5,729,000 items from regional libraries across the Nation. Innovations in the program were many. Refinements in the talking-book machine made it easier for the blind and physically handicapped to operate. During the year the 8⅓ rpm speed, economical because it permits up to twice as much reading time per record, was adopted for the recording of all magazines. A pilot study to test commercially available tape cassettes and tape cassette players brought an enthusiastic response from participating readers. And finally, the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped cosponsored, with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Sensory Aids Evaluation and Development Center and the American Printing House for the Blind, an experimental publishing project using "computerized braille."

***Amount returned to the Treasury***

From sales of cards and technical publications, applied copyright fees, and other sources, the Library deposited $7,895,942 in the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. This sum amounted to almost 19 percent of the direct appropriations to the Library for fiscal 1969—$41,712,900. In addition, Congress provided $1,013,000 for structural and mechanical care of Library buildings and $350,000 for furniture and furnishings in the appropriations to the Architect of the Capitol.

***Appropriations***

When this report went to press, final action on appropriations for fiscal 1970 had not yet been taken.

***National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging***

Public Law 90–557, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and of Health, Education, and Welfare for fiscal 1969, included $5,500,000 to be transferred by the Commissioner of Education to the Librarian of Congress for administration of the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging. Public Law 90–575 extended Title II, Part C, of the Higher Education Act, which covers the program, for fiscal year 1969 and the next two succeeding fiscal years. It authorized an appropriation of $6 million for fiscal year 1969 and $11.1 million for the next two years. This section of the act was amended to give the Librarian of Congress authority to:

> Purchase additional copies of a single title of a book acquired through the Title II–C program.
>
> Provide, in addition to cataloging information about currently acquired materials, other aids such as bibliographies, indexes, guides, and union lists, describing not only current books but other important materials essential to research.
>
> Pay administrative costs of cooperative arrangements for acquiring for institutions of higher education, or combinations thereof, library materials published outside the United States and not readily obtainable outside the country of origin.

Figures such as these, like the marks that measure a child's height, show growth in but one direction and do not even hint at intellectual and spiritual enrichment, at expanding vision and resources, at broadened experience and deepened wisdom.

***National Commission on Libraries and Information Science***

The report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries, "Library Services for the Nation's Needs—Toward Fulfillment of a National Policy," was presented to the President on October 3, 1968, by the Chairman of the President's Committee on Libraries, Wilbur J. Cohen, then Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Members of the Commission joined in a formal presentation at the White House on October 15. Seven months later, on May 14, 1969, H.R. 10666, a bill to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as an independent agency within the executive branch, was reported by the House Committee on Education and Labor. The Senate bill, S. 1519, reported by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on May 22 and passed by the Senate on May 23, differed from the House bill in some respects. The Commission would be established as an independent body within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and would have the authority to accept grants, gifts, or bequests to carry out its purposes. The Senate bill also specified that one of the Commission's 15 members would be the Librarian of Congress.

One outcome of the Commission's activity was the book *Libraries at Large: Tradition, Innovation, and the National Interest,* edited by Douglas M. Knight, Chairman of the Commission, and E. Shepley Nourse, and published by the R. R. Bowker Company in the fall of 1969. A 664-page resource book based on the materials of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries, it contains a chapter on "The Library of Congress as the National Library." In May 1967 Dr. Knight had asked for a statement looking to the future and giving the Library's view of itself as the national library of the United States. The resulting chapter, prepared by the LC staff that same year, suggests advances, innovations, and expansion of existing areas that would build and strengthen the national library and information network of the future; it should be considered as a concept, not necessarily a prediction. Throughout, however, it is a statement of commitment to the central role of the Library of Congress in the development of a national library and information network.

***U.S. National Libraries Task Force on Automation and Other Cooperative Services***

When directors of the three national libraries—the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, and the National Agricultural Library—agreed in June 1967 to adopt common goals in developing their automation programs, they gave formal recognition to the importance of coordinated efforts in this area. To identify problems and to recommend cooperative programs, they created a U.S. National Libraries Task Force on Automation and Other Cooperative Services. This task force has concentrated its attention on standard bibliographic codes, automated controls over serial publications, and acquisitions. Near the close of fiscal 1969 the directors of the three libraries adopted standards for a calendar date code, a character set for roman alphabets and romanized nonroman alphabets, and a language code. Use of these codes will aid rapid transmission and use of machine-readable bibliographic data. Acquisitions policies of the three libraries are also under study to avoid unnecessary duplication, and a national pilot project to develop a union list of the currently published scientific and technical serials in the three libraries is planned. Systems studies of acquisitions have been launched that will build links between mechanized processes in searching and ordering procedures and eliminate duplication of these steps.

***MARC Distribution Service***

An important step for the future of library automation was the inauguration of the MARC Distribution Service on March 27, 1969, when the first computer tapes containing LC cataloging data were mailed to subscribers. By the close of the fiscal year nearly 60 subscribers were receiving cataloging data on tape for all monographs published in the United States in English and cataloged by the Library of Congress.

***MARC format***

The MARC II format has been adopted by the *British National Bibliography* for use in the ongoing UK/MARC Pilot Project. Its basic structure is being considered as a national standard by the United States of America Standards Institute and has been adopted by the Committee on Scientific and Technical Information (COSATI), the Federal Library Committee, the Special Libraries Association, the National Libraries Task Force on Automation and Other Cooperative Services, and the American Library Association. Through MARC, libraries can exchange bibliographic information and reduce input costs.

Published in March 1969, the *MARC Pilot Project: Final Report on a Project Sponsored by the Council on Library Resources, Inc.,* prepared by Henriette D. Avram, contains a detailed description of the MARC pilot system, including the tape format, character sets, bibliographic codes, and input procedures, an analysis of the cost of production during the pilot period, as well as brief summaries of the computer programs used, and a description of the new MARC system, evolved from work carried out in the project, that is used for the MARC Distribution Service. An appendix gives reports and analyses of the project contributed by the participating libraries. The MARC II format was published in 1968. Late in March 1969, the ALA, in cooperation with the Library of Congress, published *MARC Manuals Used by the Library of Congress* for librarians and programmers using the MARC II format.

***Automated system for map cataloging***

Originally defined for monographs, MARC II has now been extended to special types of materials such as single-sheet maps and serials. Its extension to audiovisual materials will follow. All of these formats will also be published. Near the end of fiscal 1968, the Council on Library Resources, Inc., granted funds to the

Library for the development of automated procedures in recording cataloging information for single-sheet maps. Under the sponsorship of the Library, representatives from nine Federal map libraries that have combined holdings of more than 12 million maps and charts met on November 15 to discuss the status of automation in their libraries and possible areas for cooperative action and exchange of information. By the end of fiscal 1969, the Geography and Map Division, working in cooperation with the Information Systems Office and using the MARC II format, had developed a fully automated system of cataloging thematic maps and was able to produce book catalogs in author, subject, and shelflist order.

To facilitate the use of MARC as a communications format, the Library has offered training programs in automation to its own staff and, as part of its responsibility to the Library community, sent members of the ISO staff to participate in 11 MARC institutes funded by the American Library Association and intended to orient librarians in the creation and use of MARC records.

***Conversion of retrospective cataloging records to machine-readable form***

In the fall of 1968, the Council on Library Resources, Inc., made a grant of $25,000 to the Library of Congress to support a three-month project to determine the feasibility of converting LC's retrospective cataloging records to machine-readable form. According to the report published in June 1969, the study showed that "there is widespread interest in conversion, an appreciable amount of ongoing activity (in both actual conversion and in the development of techniques directly applicable to the task), and evidence that many libraries would be willing to follow common standards (such as MARC II format and uniform cataloging practices). To insure the success of a conversion effort, there must be not only general acceptance of these and other standards but also a willingness on the part of libraries and the professional associations in the field to give a high priority to the search for funds adequate to insure a product of value in the foreseeable future. It is vital to realize that any coordinated effort to convert retrospective bibliographical information must elicit strong support from the library community."

***Central Bibliographic System***

The basic program underlying the automation activities of the Library began in 1963 with the publication of *Automation and the Library of Congress,* a report of a two-year survey by a team of experts headed by Gilbert King. This has been the general guide, but not a blueprint, for the automation of the Central Bibliographic System. The first phases of the program—analysis of information previously gathered by the library staff and a survey of the existing manual system, a statement of systems requirements projected into the 1970–80 period, and a functional description of a recommended system—have been completed. The next step, determination of systems specifications, was underway at the close of fiscal 1969.

Although it is not the purpose of this introduction to repeat what is told in greater detail in the chapters that follow, it might be well to call attention here to several developments in the card distribution program, a program that affects libraries both in this country and abroad.

***LC catalog cards***

Benefits of the implementation of the first phase of CARDS, Card Automated Reproduction and Distribution System, are described in the chapter on the Processing Department. On December 1, 1968, a new series of numbers for LC printed catalog cards was initiated, distinguished by the initial digit 7. The new number incorporates a check digit for automatic detection of errors. An alternative class number for fiction was also introduced during the fiscal year, printed on the lower left hand corner of the card below the PZ3 or PZ4 call number used by the Library of Congress. This move answers a demand by research libraries that wish to classify fiction in appropriate literature classes. Shortly after the close of fiscal 1969, new prices for LC printed cards were scheduled to become effective. The changes simplify the present price structure, distribute costs more accurately, and reflect economies produced by automation.

In May 1969 the Library received formal approval from the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing to proceed with acquisition of the equipment needed to implement Phase II of the system. Implementation of Phase II will allow automatic reproduction of cards on demand from MARC records.

That the scholarly or library communities may benefit, many projects and programs carried on at the Library include publications in their activities or produce publications as a byproduct. Their titles cover a wide range of subjects as witness some selected at random: *Carl Sandburg,* by Mark Van Doren, and *Metaphor as Pure Adventure,* by James Dickey, both stemming from literary programs; *Detroit and Vicinity Before 1900: An Annotated List of Maps,* and *Facsimiles of Rare Historical Maps; Louisa May Alcott: A Centennial for "Little Women,"* and *Poland in the Collections of the Library of Congress: An Overview; Nuclear Science in Mainland China: A Selected Bibliography,* and *Newspapers Currently Received and Permanently Retained in the Library of Congress.* Various publications associated with automation activities have already been mentioned, and a complete list of publications issued during fiscal 1969 appears as appendix 14.

***Bicentennial of the American Revolution***

With a reproduction of Paul Revere's engraving "The Bloody Massacre Perpetrated in King Street, Boston, March 5, 1770," *The American Revolution; a Selected Reading List* is the first of several bibliographies planned in connection with the forthcoming Bicentennial of the American Revolution. By the close of the fiscal year, the Library had completed the recruitment of a staff of professional historians for the American Revolution Bicentennial Office, established under the direction of the Assistant Librarian. The new office will compile publications and plan and coordinate special events and other activities to exploit the Library's resources for the dissemination throughout the Nation of knowledge of the American Revolution.

Ten new public members and seven former members, among them Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., who also serves on the Library's Trust Fund Board, were appointed to the national American Revolution Bicentennial Commission on July 4, 1969. In addition to the Presidential appointees, the Commission has eight Congressional and nine ex officio members, one of whom is the Librarian of Congress.

***Pre-1956 National Union Catalog***

" 'O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!' The *National Union Catalog,* pre-1956 imprints, volumes 1 to 5, A to Ainswort, has been published," exulted the *Canadian Library Journal's* reviewer over the first five volumes of this major catalog compiled by the Library of Congress and published under the sponsorship of the American Library Association, which reached subscribers at the opening of calendar year 1969. Other reviewers in various countries employed superlatives, hailing the *Catalog* as "the largest constellation in the Gutenberg galaxy," "the greatest single instrument of bibliographical control in existence," "the bibliographical wonder of the world," and an "unprecedented gigantic bibliographical enterprise." Twenty volumes had been published and edited cards for 41 additional volumes had been forwarded to the publisher by the close of fiscal 1969. When this report went to press, volume 60 had come off the press and 40 volumes had been distributed to subscribers. Mansell Information Publishing, Ltd., publishers of the *Catalog,* were given the first Robinson Award in May 1969 by the (British) Library Association for the development of a unique system for conversion of copy on more than 12 million cards to 610-plus volumes.

***NUCMC 10th anniversary***

Applauding another union catalog, one reviewer wrote: "Think back 10 years and imagine a need to know where manuscript letters to and from Elias Boudinot were; or the correspondence of Zebulon Pike, Amy Lowell, or Ambrose Bierce; or the papers of British Loyalists, Southern secessionists, fur traders, or composers. Or which manuscripts were among the holdings of the Klickitat County Historical Society, the Park Trammell Public Library of Lakeland, Fla., or the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society of Honolulu. How, 10 years ago, would one have gone about getting such information?" He answered his own question by citing the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections,* which observed its 10th anniversary on April 29, 1969. The 1967 volume, issued in December 1968, brings the number of collections described thus far to 20,661, representing holdings in 660 repositories.

***Monthly Index of Russian Accessions***

***World List of Future International Meetings***

Because projected reductions in the appropriations to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare made funds unavailable for the continued support of the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions,* the Library was forced to discontinue, with the May 1969 issue, a publication launched in 1948. At the close of the fiscal year, the Library invited bids from commercial publishers to publish the *World List of Future International Meetings* because, as in the case of the *Monthly Index,* other Federal agencies had not offered sufficient supporting funds for its continuation as a Library publication. These efforts proved unavailing, however, and the September-October 1969 issue marked the end of a history that began with the first number in June 1959.

***Prize-winning publications***

Three awards were made to Library of Congress publications by the Federal Editors Association in the sixth annual Government publications contest. The *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* won honorable mention in the magazine category, and *Papermaking: Art and Craft* took both first place in publications over 50 pages and the "Best of Show" award. *Papermaking* was also chosen by the American Institute of Graphic Arts as one of the Fifty Books of the Year, given a certificate of merit in the PIA (Printing Industries of America) Graphic Arts Award Competition, and selected for the 20th Annual Exhibition of the Art Directors Club of Metropolitan Washington. *Papermaking: Art and Craft* was published to accompany the major exhibition of the same name, an example of the close alliance between exhibits and publications.

***Traveling exhibits service***

A gift from the American Paper Institute established in the Library of Congress an Exhibition Service Fund to enable the Library to prepare its own traveling exhibits. Hitherto, booking arrangements have been made by the Smithsonian Institution's Traveling Exhibitions Service. The Exhibits Office immediately began preparation of a traveling exhibit on papermaking to be circulated through the new service. Another popular exhibition, Preservation Through Documentation, portrayed the work of the Historic American Buildings Survey. A preprint of a special feature of the October 1968 *Quarterly Journal,* reproducing photographs and drawings from the exhibition and using the same title, served as a catalog. Preservation Through Documentation will also circulate as a traveling exhibition.

***Exhibitions***

The Library paid tribute to Illinois on the sesquicentennial of its statehood in a major exhibition that opened on December 3, 1968, the anniversary of its entry into the Union. The materials shown were drawn primarily from the Library's collections and many were reproduced in an illustrated catalog, the 23d in the series on the States. The 21st National Exhibition of Prints displayed 65 works executed in diverse technical processes and selected by a jury from 1,168 prints submitted by artists in 40 States. A small catalog was published for this exhibit also.

On 32 occasions during the year museums, libraries, and other public institutions asked to borrow items from the Library for inclusion in exhibitions, resulting in the loan of 387 pieces. Several scholarly catalogs were published in connection with these exhibitions, among them the one for the Rolf Nesch print exhibition at the Detroit Institute of Arts, the one for the Presidential Inaugural Bible exhibit at the Washington Cathedral Rare Book Library, and the one for the Arts of the Young Republic: The Age of Dunlap, 1784–1834, at the University of North Carolina's William Hayes Ackland Memorial Art Center.

***Preservation program***

Loan of items for exhibitions is only one of many ways in which the LC collections are used by the Nation. Preservation of those collections for present and future use is a demanding task, often associated by the layman with the restoration of rare books ravaged by time, the repair of manuscripts, or the cleaning of old prints. Broadly conceived, however, preservation means prevention of deterioration as well as restoration after damage has occurred. In addition, a sound preservation program requires that materials which have reached the "point of no return" be preserved by some method other than restoring the original.

In preservation of library materials, as in other areas of human activity, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. It is less expensive to prevent deterioration than to restore damaged materials. Nor should it be forgotten that no book or document, once damaged, can ever be restored to its original condition. During fiscal 1969 the Preservation Office placed major emphasis on consolidating and strengthening its specialized units, established the previous year, thus clearing the way for major attention in fiscal 1970 to prevention of deterioration.

On July 1, 1968, control of the restoration shops, which had previously functioned under the Government Printing Office, was assumed by the Library of Congress. The dearth of trained conservators and restoration personnel is one of the Library's most serious problems. In an effort to build the necessary expertise, a staff member learned specialized techniques in the restoration of prints at the Museum of Modern Art and a variety of laboratory procedures for testing paper at the Barrow Laboratory.

***Restoration of maps***

Planning a map restoration shop in the rented building on Pickett Street, Alexandria, was one of the important tasks of the year. The additional space available there allows the development of a major map restoration program. Technical difficulties involved in map deacidification had prevented any efforts in this direction before 1968. During fiscal 1969, however, it was possible to begin a small-scale map deacidification program. More than 4,000 sheets were treated during the year.

***Brittle books***

It is estimated that there are over two million volumes in the Library collections in various stages of deterioration. Not until one realizes that each of these volumes must be microfilmed if it is to be preserved does the magnitude of the job facing the Preservation Microfilming Office, formerly the Brittle Books Project Office, strike home. At any one time, there are approximately 50,000 brittle volumes awaiting review and preparation for microfilming.

***James Madison Memorial Building***

Central to the preservation of materials is their housing. The words "deferred without prejudice" reflect the action for two successive fiscal years—1968 and 1969—on the appropriation requests made by the Architect of the Capitol for $2.8 million for the preparation of final plans and specifications for the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building. The Congressional committees did not question the need for the third building and seemed fully aware of the Library's continuing growth, escalating costs, and the effect of fragmentation of Library operations and collections, but in view of the overall budget situation the requests were denied.

Again in 1970, the sum of $2.8 million for the Madison Building was included in the original budget of the Architect of the Capitol. At the request of the Congressional Coordinating Committee charged with responsibility for overseeing the construction of the building, however, this figure was increased to $18,410,000. The revised figure would not only allow for final plans and specifications but would also enable the Architect of the Capitol to enter into contracts for excavation and foundation work and for ordering the masonry for the exterior of the building. If the revised request is approved, it will permit construction in several phases without delays between contracts. Consequently, the building would be ready for occupancy an estimated two years earlier than the originally planned single-contract construction schedule. During the early stages of the fiscal 1970 appropriations hearings, it was recognized that the $75 million ceiling authorized for construction of a third building by Public Law 89–260 was no longer adequate. Delay in construction coupled with annual escalation of building costs indicated that $90 million is a more realistic total.

Meanwhile, during fiscal 1969, work under the original personal services contract of June 10, 1966, between the Architect of the Capitol and the associate architects DeWitt, Poor and Shelton was continued under a supplemental contract dated June 24, 1968. The supplementary work will include a refinement of the preliminary plans approved in August 1967.

These refinements were reflected on $\frac{1}{8}$-inch-to-the-foot scale plans, delivered to the Architect of the Capitol and to the Library. As this report goes to press, the associate architects are transferring the information to $\frac{1}{16}$-inch plans. The next step will depend upon the outcome of the fiscal 1970 appropriations requests.

***Relocations***

In the meantime, the Copyright Office began operations in its new quarters in the Crystal Mall, Arlington, Va., on March 31, 1969. Early in fiscal 1970 the Geography and Map Division also moved to Virginia, relocating in rented quarters in Alexandria. The Library of Congress now occupies space in 15 locations, including the Main Building and the Annex.

***Charles Feinberg collection of Walt Whitman materials***

Seldom can the Librarian of Congress report acquisitions of such magnitude as the Charles Feinberg collection of Walt Whitman materials and the American Film Institute deposit of feature films and short subjects. Acquisition of the Whitman collection fulfills a hope expressed by the Joint Committee on the Library in 1967, when it passed the following resolution:

**Resolved, That the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, being mindful of Walt Whitman's unparalleled contribution to American poetry, his patriotic devotion to his Country and the rich legacy of his works already on deposit with the National Library, hereby declares its firm belief in the desirability of the acquisition by the Library of Congress of the Charles Feinberg Collection of Walt Whitman and expresses its profound hope that this worthy objective be fulfilled.**

An exhibition, Walt Whitman: The Man and the Poet, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the poet's birth, opened with a preview on May 23, 1969. Items in the exhibit, drawn from the collection, included the only known manuscript page of the first edition of *Leaves of Grass* (1855) and the congratulatory letter from Ralph Waldo Emerson dated July 21, 1855, in which he tells the unknown poet: "I greet you at the beginning of a great career." A grateful Whitman used the phrase on the spine of the second edition of *Leaves of Grass,* published the following year. The original manuscript of "O Captain! My Captain!" was also displayed.

The exhibit will continue for the remainder of the sesquicentennial year. A reprint of *Walt Whitman: Man, Poet, Philosopher,* three lectures presented at the Library in 1955, the centennial year of *Leaves of Grass,* was published in connection with the exhibit opening.

The Feinberg Collection was the largest group of Whitman materials in private hands and probably the largest and most important ever assembled. Its addition through the generosity of private benefactors to the Library's existing Whitman holdings produces unparalleled resources for the study of the American poet.

***Friends of the Library of Congress***

Following the opening of the Whitman Exhibition at the Library on May 23, a dinner was given by Mrs. Charles W. Engelhard, Jr., and Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., Presidential appointees to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, at which Mr. Houghton proposed the organization of a group of friends of the Library of Congress to be known as Fellows. Although Congress appropriates funds to support the operations of the Library, Mr. Houghton pointed out that private help is needed if the Library is to acquire the rare books and manuscripts that are necessary to maintain its position as a scholarly institution. Within another 50 to 100 years, he said, many valuable items will no longer be available. To acquire them before they disappear into private collections, the Library must have assistance.

***Deposit of RKO films***

The deposit in the LC collections by Compagnie d'Entreprises et de Gestion of 740 feature films and 900 short subjects dating from the 1930's and 1940's was announced on January 10, 1969. The announcement marked a major step in the cooperative program of the American Film Institute and the Library of Congress, which aims to make the national film collection the principal depository for master copies of American motion pictures. This deposit of 35mm preprint materials from the RKO Film Library assures the preservation of American screen classics *Citizen Kane, The Informer, The Hunchback of Notre Dame, Top Hat, Kitty Foyle,* and others.

***American Film Institute and Library of Congress cooperative program***

Under the cooperative agreement concluded by the AFI and the Library of Congress in September 1968, the AFI is to provide funds both for acquisition and preservation of films and for staff and equipment. It has given the Library an initial grant of $125,000 toward acquisition of American film classics not in the national film collection, first priority being given to those made between 1912 and 1942. The Library is to house the films, make preservation copies, and provide its usual reference services for scholars studying motion pictures on the premises.

***The Library in motion pictures***

The Library itself played the title role in a 23-minute 16mm film produced by the Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation and released during the fiscal year. Both color and black-and-white prints are available.

***Chinese collection***

Another landmark was the completion of the 100th year of the Library of Congress Chinese collection and the beginning of Asian language collections in American libraries. In 1869 the Emperor of China, in exchange for American publications, sent 10 titles in 933 volumes to this country. These formed the nucleus of the collection in the Library that now numbers 370,000 volumes, the largest in the Western Hemisphere. The earliest printed item in it dates from A.D. 975.

***Staff***

Near the close of the fiscal year, because of severe cuts in the funds transferred from other agencies to support various projects, the Library, confronted with a reduction in force of over 200 persons, was compelled to curtail or terminate some of these operations. The actions are described elsewhere in this report. Each of the affected activities was important and will be missed by special groups within the library and scholarly worlds. Each action also necessitated adjustments within the Library that required understanding and cooperation from the personnel.

Many times in my annual reports over the years I have pointed out that the vitality of the Library's services depends in large measure on the members of the staff. Their commitment to the Library's hopes, plans, and mission has produced the busy and fruitful year described in the chapters that follow.

## Chapter 1

# THE PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

How to do things better and faster in a rapidly growing program that concerns itself—among other things—with acquiring materials published in Communist China, cataloging publications in Bantu and Runyoro-Rutooro, finding the right subject heading for a child's book, filling an urgent order for catalog cards from a library in a small town, developing a machine-indexing vocabulary to meet Congressional information needs, and publishing a 600-volume catalog kept heads and hands in the Processing Department busy during fiscal 1969. But when June 30 arrived there were heartening accomplishments to show for their work. Among them were:

- Inclusion, for the first time, of publications from Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia in the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging.
- Through the Public Law 480 Program acquisition for American libraries of nearly 1,900,000 publications from Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Israel, Nepal, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia.
- Completion of a basic study for mechanized control of the Library's book purchasing activities.
- Acquisition through nonpurchase sources of over 5½ million items.
- Establishment of a new and more effective system of cataloging priorities.
- Organization of an office for editing machine-readable cataloging copy.
- Attainment of a new high—223,000—in the number of titles given descriptive cataloging for printed cards.
- Inauguration of a literature class number for fiction in English, to meet a long-felt need of research libraries.
- Combination of annotated and unannotated catalog cards for children's literature into a single series.
- Classification of approximately 75,000 titles by the Dewey Decimal system, a 3.8 percent increase over fiscal 1968.
- Addition of courses in filing and bibliographic searching to the Library's cataloging instruction program.
- Successful implementation of the first phase of CARDS (Card Automated Reproduction and Distribution System).
- Sale of over 63 million catalog cards.

- Growth of the Library's general catalogs by over two million new catalog cards.

- Completion of the editing of the 67-volume quinquennial cumulation of the *National Union Catalog* (1963–67).

- More than twice as many pages of camera copy prepared for the catalogs in book form.

- Recording of 1½ million serial issues in the Library's Serial Record.

## Acquisitions and Overseas Operations

To meet the urgent needs of American libraries, the Library of Congress, with authorization from Title II–C of the Higher Education Act of 1965, in fiscal 1966 initiated the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC). Through this program the Library attempts to acquire and catalog immediately all current monographs and monographic series of research value published throughout the world and to disseminate the cataloging data as rapidly as possible. To avoid unnecessary duplication of effort, the Library has adopted shared cataloging techniques wherever possible, using the descriptive cataloging data already prepared for foreign national bibliographies in the countries of origin and speeding the data to Washington for completion and prompt publication. Countries included in the program at the end of the year are shown in the accompanying table, with the date on which operations began and the source of the bibliographical data.

In January 1969 an agreement was concluded with the State Library of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for an expanded exchange program and for a shared cataloging program covering Czech and Slovak publications. Since that date the Library has received materials of research value published in Czechoslovakia with bibliographic information prepared for the two national bibliographies: *České knihy* and *Slovenské knihy.* A shared cataloging arrangement with Bulgaria became effective in the same month, the Cyril and Methodius National Library supplying the Library of Congress with publications issued in that country and entries prepared for *Bulgarski knigopis,* the current national bibliography.

Toward the end of the fiscal year, the Field Director of NPAC activities in East Africa, en route to Washington, stopped in London for a discussion with J. D. Pearson, Librarian of the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) of the University of London, on the possibility of a cooperative arrangement. Since SOAS has one of the greatest single concentrations of knowledge of the Bantu languages, it could be of invaluable assistance to the Library in cataloging publications in vernaculars for which competence is not available in the Nairobi office. Under a provisional arrangement, SOAS will prepare cataloging data sheets for all titles forwarded to it and will return a copy of each sheet to Nairobi for inclusion in the *Accessions List: Eastern Africa.* Another copy will be sent with the publications to Washington where processing will be completed. Arabic titles acquired in East Africa will be cataloged by the Public Law 480 office in Cairo and a copy of the entry forwarded to Nairobi. The African accessions list is now being distributed to over 530 institutions on six continents. A supplement to the December 1968 issue listed more than 500 serials published in Eastern Africa.

In the West German center revised work procedures and a comprehensive training program for all employees produced excellent results. The Field Director met with officers of the Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt to discuss the new German book deposit law and its effect on the cooperative arrangement with the Library of Congress. The law, passed in April 1969, requires all publishers to deposit one copy of each new title with the Deutsche Bibliothek. This should nearly double the number of titles listed in the current national bibliography. Though the Wiesbaden center continues to process German-language publications from Switzerland, responsibility for Swiss publications in Italian and Romansh

| Country | Year shared cataloging coverage began | Source of bibliographical data |
|---|---|---|
| Australia | 1966 | *Australian National Bibliography* |
| Austria | 1966 | *Oesterreichische Bibliographie* |
| Belgium | 1966 | *Bibliographie de Belgique* |
| Bulgaria | 1969 | *Bulgarski knigopis* |
| Canada | 1966 | *Canadiana* |
| Czechoslovakia | 1969 | *Cěské knihy* |
| | | *Slovenské knihy* |
| Denmark | 1966 | *Det danske bogmarked* |
| Finland | 1968 | *Suomen kirjakauppalehti* |
| France | 1966 | *Bibliographie de la France* |
| German Democratic Republic | 1966 | *Deutsche Nationalbibliographie* |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 1966 | *Deutsche Bibliographie* |
| Italy | 1967 | *Bibliografia Nazionale Italiana* |
| Japan | 1968 | *Nōhon Shūhō* |
| Netherlands | 1966 | *Nieuwsblad voor de boekhandel* |
| | | *Brinkman's Cumulatieve Catalogus* |
| New Zealand | 1966 | *New Zealand National Bibliography* |
| Norway | 1966 | *Norsk bokhandler tidende* |
| South Africa | 1966 | *South African National Bibliography* |
| | | South African National Library cards |
| Sweden | 1966 | *Svensk bokhandel* |
| Switzerland | 1966 | *Das Schweizer Buch* |
| USSR | 1968 | *Knizhnaia letopis'* |
| | | Vsesoiuznaia knizhnaia palata cards |
| United Kingdom | 1966 | *British National Bibliography* |
| Yugoslavia | 1966 | *Bibliografija Jugoslavije* |

In addition, a regional acquisitions center in Rio de Janeiro is responsible for Brazilian publications, and a center in Nairobi acquires publications from the following areas: Ethiopia, French Territory of Afars and Issas, Kenya, Malagasy Republic, Malawi, Mauritius, Réunion, Seychelles, Somali Republic, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

was transferred to the Florence center. The Librarian of Congress and the Deputy Librarian visited both the Wiesbaden and Belgrade offices in connection with their attendance at the meeting in August 1968 of the International Federation of Library Associations in Frankfurt.

The Assistant Librarian of Congress, while attending the International Congress on Archives in Madrid in the fall of 1968, discussed with the Director General of Archives and Libraries the possibility of extending the shared cataloging program to Spain if funds should become available. Similar discussions were held in Lisbon with the Inspector General of Libraries and Archives of Portugal. The Assistant Librarian also visited the shared cataloging centers in Paris and London.

The Deputy Librarian of Congress visited the expanded quarters of the Tokyo shared cataloging office in May 1969 while participating in the First Japan-U.S. Conference on Libraries and Information Science in Higher Education.

During the course of a visit to Belgrade, Edmond L. Applebaum, the Assistant Director for Acquisitions and Overseas Operations, successfully negotiated a new contract with the Yugoslav Bibliographic Institute, providing additional services of importance to the Library of Congress. The Library continued to move toward its goal of placing the operation of shared cataloging centers entirely in the hands of local personnel. During fiscal 1969 it became possible to recall the field directors in France and Scandinavia, bringing the number of European shared cataloging centers under the direction of the local staff to a total of four—London, The Hague, Paris, and Oslo.

In March 1969 Donald F. Jay, then Chief of the Overseas Operations Division, and Warren M. Tsuneishi, Chief of the Reference Department's Orientalia Division, traveled to Tokyo and Hong Kong to explore the availability of current and retrospective Chinese mainland publications. Discussions with Sinologists in Tokyo confirmed their findings that no new Chinese imprints were currently available in either Hong Kong or Japan. They also visited Bangkok to ascertain the feasibility of a regional program for acquiring publications from Thailand and neighboring countries. They concluded that if an office were to be established in Bangkok, it should be possible to procure publications from South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and perhaps Burma, as well as from Thailand. The Field Director, Indonesia, visited Malaysia and Singapore to determine the level of publishing in those

*National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging*

*Shared Cataloging Center Activities, 1969*

| | Bibliography entries received | Titles sent to LC | Pieces sent to LC | Total preliminary cards produced |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belgrade | (1) | 3, 200 | 3, 273 | 176, 055 |
| Florence | 12, 663 | 8, 486 | 9, 473 | 462, 400 |
| The Hague | 28, 533 | (1) | 5, 049 | 240, 440 |
| London | 27, 824 | 11, 177 | (1) | 1, 110, 730 |
| Oslo | 23, 517 | 9, 154 | 9, 987 | 487, 242 |
| Paris | 16, 502 | 12, 885 | (1) | 679, 625 |
| Tokyo | 25, 426 | 12, 000 | 15, 056 | 803, 787 |
| Vienna | 7, 087 | 1, 684 | 2, 604 | 89, 110 |
| Wiesbaden | 80, 813 | 21, 761 | 25, 120 | 744, 279 |
| Total | 222, 365 | 80, 347 | 70, 562 | 4, 793, 668 |

[1] Information unavailable

*Regional Acquisitions Center Activities*

| | Acquisitions, 1969 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Purchase | Gift | Exchange | Total | Acquisitions, 1968 |
| Rio de Janeiro | 2, 816 | 4, 719 | 10, 803 | 18, 338 | 15, 514 |
| Nairobi | 9, 243 | 686 | 9, 144 | 19, 073 | 12, 732 |
| Total | 12, 059 | 5, 405 | 19, 947 | 37, 411 | 28, 246 |

countries and reported that, at a later date, it may be feasible to include these areas in an acquisitions program directed by the office in Djakarta.

As the fiscal year drew to a close, a proposed reduction in the funds supporting NPAC made it necessary to curtail some activities and postpone plans for expansion. The shared cataloging program in Brazil was terminated, and the Rio de Janeiro office reverted to its original function as an acquisitions center. Assignment of LACAP (Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Program) numbers will continue in Brazil and all LACAP selections will continue to receive priority treatment in cataloging. The negotiation of agreements for programs in Spain and Rumania will be deferred, and implementation of the Higher Education Act Amendments of 1968 (Public Law 90–575) will be postponed until funding is available. Under the provisions of this law, the Library of Congress is authorized to "pay administrative costs of cooperative arrangements for acquiring library materials published outside of the States and not readily available outside the country of origin, for institutions of higher education or combinations thereof for library purposes, or for other public or private nonprofit research libraries."

### *Public Law 480 Program*

Though the program in Indonesia continued to function throughout fiscal 1969 with rupiahs carried over from the previous year, it became clear in the spring of 1969 that these funds would not last beyond June 30. Arrangements were therefore completed that will permit operations to continue in Djakarta on the basis of joint support. Interested libraries were invited to participate and in addition to the Library of Congress the following agreed to cooperate in financing the new program: University of California at Berkeley, Center for Research Libraries, Columbia University, Cornell University, East-West Center, Northern Illinois University, Indiana University, University of Michigan, New York Public Library, and Yale University. Each participant will be supplied with a uniform set of monographic publications, but serial publications will be distributed on a selective basis to meet the needs of the individual recipients. The Center for Research Libraries will share its set, on the basis of subject content, with the National Agricultural Library and the National Library of Medicine. Publication of the *Accessions List: Indonesia* will be continued.

In November 1968 the Library learned that financial considerations would require a cutback in the program in Israel for the remainder of the fiscal year. Accordingly, acquisition of English-language publications was discontinued, subscription renewals were entered for six rather than 12 months, criteria for the selection of monographs were tightened, and the supply of newspapers was drastically reduced. From April through June the acquisition of monographs was restricted to the purchase of single copies for the Library of Congress. In the spring of 1969 participants were informed that the Israeli program would have to be terminated by the close of fiscal 1970. In response to a request that they consider withdrawing from the program to permit as extensive coverage as possible during the final year, five institutions—Indiana University, Joint University Libraries, the University of Michigan, Princeton University, and the University of Virginia—magnanimously withdrew, leaving a total of 20 participants. To aid libraries in making an orderly transition to other procurement channels during the course of the year, the Field Director, Israel, has provided participants with information about dealers. As this report goes to press, it has been learned that funds might be made available to carry the reduced program into fiscal 1971.

The Library's office in New Delhi continued to acquire and give preliminary cataloging treatment to publications from Ceylon and Nepal, as well as from India. Receipt of Ceylonese monographs more than doubled as a result of the appointment last year, on a contract basis, of an efficient local agent. As an additional service, in November 1968, the New Delhi office began inserting preliminary catalog cards in both the vernacular and English-language monographs sent to the recipient libraries. A second camera was added to the microfilming laboratory in January 1969, substantially increasing its capacity. At the close of the fiscal year, the office was filming 83 Indian, 17 Pakistani, five Ceylonese, and four Nepali serials, chiefly newspapers, in addition to 26 official gazettes. A list is available from the Library's Photoduplication Service.

Despite a period of restrictions, curfews, labor strikes, and martial law in Pakistan, the year ended with work on a current basis and with operations at approximately the same level as in fiscal 1968. The staff in Karachi and Dacca offset the effect of the unrest on publishing and expanded the program's coverage of Pakistani publications. The acquisition of non-Pakistani materials was limited to a relatively few Iranian publications sold in Karachi. Twelve Iranian serials and four newspapers were supplied to participating libraries. *The Accessions List: Pakistan* was distributed to 747 institutions and individuals. M. Adil Usmani in his *Status of Bibliography in Pakistan, 1968,* summarized the usefulness of the list to bibliographers as follows: "The selection of materials is quite comprehensive and includes publications of all the languages originating from Pakistan. . . . In the absence of a current national bibliography of Pakistan, this is the best source at present for Pakistani publications."

Under abnormal conditions and without a full-time field director, the Cairo office continued to operate, albeit at a reduced level, and the 25 libraries participating in the program were provided with publications that would otherwise have been difficult to procure. Acquisitions were restricted to Middle Eastern publications available in the United Arab Republic and 84 percent of the materials obtained were Egyptian imprints. Lebanese imprints accounted for 15 percent of the total and the remainder came from Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Tunisia. Rodney G. Sarle, Field Director of the program in Pakistan, continued his monthly visits to Cairo and in January 1969 was presented with a Meritorious Service Award in recognition of the unusual contribution he has made since December 1967 in assuming responsibility for both the Pakistan and the UAR programs. One additional set of current publications from India, Pakistan, Nepal, Ceylon, and Yugoslavia was distributed according to subject by the overseas offices to the Center for Research Libraries, the National Library of Medicine, and the National Agricultural Library.

A study by Mortimer Graves, executive secretary emeritus of the American Council of Learned Societies, on the use of Public Law 480 publications was completed under a grant

*Public Law 480 Acquisitions*

| Country | Commercial and institutional publications | | | Government publications | | Total fiscal 1969 | Total January 1962 to 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Newspapers | Serials | Monographs | Serials | Monographs | | |
| Ceylon | 1, 527 | 5, 275 | 9, 823 | 10, 998 | 1, 690 | 29, 313 | 54, 654 |
| India | 169, 961 | 296, 360 | 148, 599 | 141, 359 | 16, 502 | 772, 781 | 5, 032, 562 |
| Indonesia | 120, 047 | 17, 603 | 6, 489 | 39, 452 | 7, 119 | 190, 710 | 992, 336 |
| Israel | 82, 318 | 102, 039 | 44, 665 | 32, 684 | 6, 844 | 268, 550 | 1, 448, 734 |
| Nepal | 8, 247 | 30, 898 | 2, 056 | 2, 004 | 580 | 43, 785 | 119, 380 |
| Pakistan | 56, 445 | 113, 556 | 15, 990 | 12, 794 | 2, 653 | 201, 438 | 1, 284, 212 |
| United Arab Republic | 94, 764 | 32, 766 | 29, 199 | 11, 632 | 1, 019 | 169, 380 | 1, 853, 655 |
| Yugoslavia | 63, 015 | 108, 173 | 50, 676 | (1) | (1) | 221, 864 | 486, 499 |
| Total | 596, 324 | 706, 670 | 307, 497 | 250, 932 | 36, 407 | 1, 897, 821 | 11, 272, 032 |

[1] Included in figures for commercial and institutional publications.

from the Council on Library Resources. Some of Mr. Graves' preliminary findings were made available in articles in the January 1969 issue of the ACLS *Newsletter* and the March 1969 issue of *Language*. One recommendation regarding stamping the materials provided through the program has already been implemented. In a related effort to determine the program's effectiveness for distribution of selected English-language publications, the Overseas Operations Division sent questionnaires to the 290 institutions participating in that program as well as to 24 libraries receiving English-language publications through their participation in one of the area programs. Replies from 287 institutions indicated general satisfaction with the materials received. The information gathered will assist the Library in further tailoring the program to meet the needs of its users.

The Department of State, through its overseas facilities and publications procurement channels, helped to establish purchase arrangements, forwarded information regarding new publications, stimulated direct exchanges between the Library and foreign institutions, and acquired publications for the Library in regions where other means of procurement are virtually nonexistent. This aid is invaluable to the Library's program for the acquisition of materials published overseas.

### *Purchases*

Completion of the basic study for mechanized control of the Library's acquisitions by purchase was the year's most significant development in the Order Division. Implementation of its recommendations will bring machine assistance to the preparation of purchase requisitions, payment documents, followups with dealers, and reports to recommending officers and others who require specific information concerning titles on order. Under the projected system, a master record of each order will be maintained in a machine file, continually monitored, and updated. The computer program will reproduce and rearrange the records as needed, eliminating the need for copying and filing, and thereby reducing opportunities for error. The program will automatically monitor each requisition and weed files, resulting in an effective and well-controlled ordering process. Other divisions of the Library will receive timely information, in convenient form, about materials in process. The system is designed for evolutionary development. Phase I will introduce off-line ordering of individual titles, Phase II will add blanket orders and continuations. The system will finally develop into an on-line system that will make available up-to-the-minute information on all titles ordered and in process in the Order Division.

The Special Reserve Fund, a continuing fund established by Congress for the purchase of materials of unusual value, was used to acquire some 1,350 items. Among them were autograph letters and other manuscripts of Henry Clay, Benjamin Franklin, John C. Fremont, Robert Frost, A. E. Housman, Abraham Lincoln, James Madison, Edna St. Vincent Millay, James K. Polk, William Howard Taft, Zachary Taylor, and George Washington and five maps by John Melish, one of the foremost commercial map publishers of the early 19th century.

### *Exchanges*

Stocktaking, planning, and review of activities and procedures occupied the Exchange and Gift Division throughout fiscal 1969 to a greater extent than usual. The preparation of a set of operational procedures that can be used throughout the division both to promote standardization and to point up practices peculiar to a given section was nearing completion at the end of the fiscal year. The detailing of assistant section heads to areas suffering critical workloads or manpower shortages proved so successful that plans are being made for a systematic rotation of all the assistant heads and, to a more limited extent, the section heads.

The division also gave serious consideration to preparing for its participation in the planned automation of the Library's central bibliographic system. In July 1968 each section began to keep records of the receipt of materials by country of origin and by the broad categories of monographs, serials, and "others." These records, when completed, will enable the division to answer requests for the number of items in each category received from a given country. The division has also begun preparing summary sheets for each active exchange, bringing together pertinent information on the basic terms of the agreement, subsequent modifications, and a list of periodicals sent and received. New exchange arrangements concluded with foreign organizations and institutions were distributed geographically as follows: African, 116; Asian, 70; British Commonwealth, 69; European, 48; Hispanic, 66; and international organizations, 57.

Under consideration is a proposal to centralize the acquisition and distribution of U.S. Government publications, activities now carried on by the individual sections with considerable duplication of effort. Centralization would eliminate many of the present complexities and effect important economies in time and manpower. Attention continued to be given to the possibility of preparing a checklist for those non-GPO imprints that are not listed in the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications*. Although it appeared at first that the *Monthly Catalog* would not include many of the titles submitted regularly by the U.S. Government Publications Bibliographic Project, the situation has changed. In recent months virtually all of the titles forwarded by the project have been promptly accepted, and the quality of the rejected items makes the need for another checklist of Federal publications doubtful. The *Monthly Checklist of State Publications* reached a circulation of 3,980 copies and the first 10 volumes (1910–19), long out of print, were reproduced on microcards by a commercial firm.

Procedures for the disposition of surplus materials, one of the key functions of the division, were regularized and clarified to assure equitable distribution to all interested and qualified parties. The materials themselves were divided into priority groups. The collection of duplicate Federal documents was weeded and by the end of the year, 90 percent of the items retained had been rearranged and card indexed. Members of Congress and other persons acting on behalf of educational institutions selected over 461,000 duplicates for their libraries. Total pieces received from nonpurchase sources amounted to over 5½ million pieces.

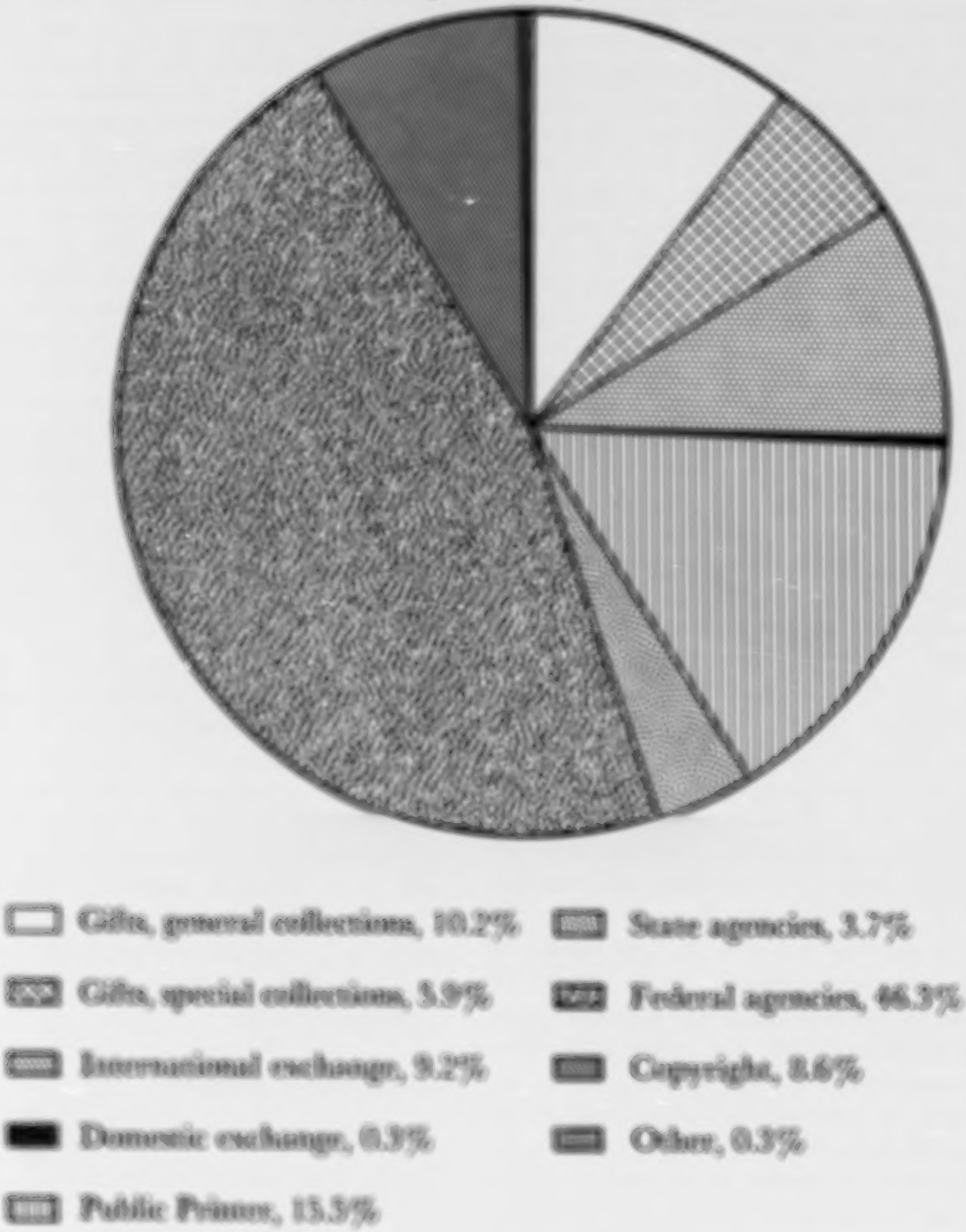
### *Documents Expediting Project*

Through this cooperative centralized service, subscribing libraries, since 1946, have acquired nondepository U.S. Government publications that are otherwise difficult to obtain. The project is administered by the Library of Congress as a section of the Exchange and Gift Division. During the fiscal year 139 subscribers in 44 States were supplied with over 282,000 documents, among them these 11 new members: University of California at Santa Cruz, Drake University, Hunter College, University of Illinois (Chicago Circle campus), New York University Law Library, Occidental College, University of Pittsburgh, North Texas State University, University of Texas (Austin), University of Texas at Arlington, and Wesleyan University.

### *Gifts*

The complete list of donors to the Library of Congress would read like a Who's Who. Names such as Ansel Adams, Hannah Arendt, Wernher von Braun, Truman Capote, James Michener, Philip Roth, Lessing J. Rosenwald, and Igor Stravinsky give some idea of the range of notable persons whose gifts during the year have enriched the national collections. From these and other generous donors came personal papers, literary and musical manuscripts, rare books, photographs, and special collections totaling more than 900,000 individual items. Some of these gifts are described in detail in issues of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* and others are mentioned in chapter 3.

*Sources of Nonpurchase Acquisitions, 1969*



## Cataloging

In February 1969 the Library inaugurated a new order of cataloging priorities. Cataloging has been governed by a 20-year-old system of four priorities: the first, rush; the second, hasten; the third, standard routine; and the fourth, discontinued in 1963, not so much a priority as a kind of interim cataloging that did not result in printed cards. With the rapid expansion of acquisitions and cataloging programs in recent years, the kinds and numbers of titles assigned to rush cataloging reached such proportions that priority one overbalanced other priorities. Moreover, first priority was asked for a mass of materials without proper differentiation relative to the mission and needs of the Library as a national institution. The overhaul has resulted in a new schedule of seven priorities in which the Library's responsibilities to the Congress, to the Federal Government, to the research libraries, and to the general library community have been balanced as carefully as possible. The most noticeable change is the higher priority accorded to current American trade books and Federal and State Government publications.

The Library is making a concerted effort to speed up its processing of these high-priority materials. As a result in part of the breakdown of the former system, the time required in recent years for cataloging and printing cards for much high priority material has become altogether too long. In any system in which processing operations are necessarily split up by function, the result is multiple handling of the materials and many possibilities for delays. These delays can reach an alarming total. A campaign has been launched to imbue all participants in the processing cycle with a sense of mission to see that materials keep on the move, to provide the necessary physical facilities for their transport from station to station, and to ensure continuous monitoring of all operations. Early results have been encouraging and promise dramatic improvements.

### *Machine-Readable Cataloging Copy*

Designed, created, and nurtured by the Information Systems Office, the MARC Production Group in mid-March 1969 became an office responsible for the weekly distribution of bibliographic data on magnetic tapes to 34 subscribers. This transition was formalized in April when MPG was transferred from ISO to the Processing Department and became the MARC Editorial Office. Though pestered by the gadflies of the computer age, machine failures and human oversights, the office has made several notable advances since its inception. It became obvious toward the end of March that the office could handle more than its original commitment to input to the MARC data base all English-language monographs published in the United States. The scope was gradually broadened with designated members of the English Language Section of the Shared Cataloging Division and all members of the English Language Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division sending their manuscript cards to the MARC Editorial Office. The increase, finally representing about 400 records per week, was gradually incorporated into the workload and by the end of the fiscal year, it was apparent that the commitment of the office could soon be formally extended to include imprints of all monographs published in the English language and cataloged by the Library of Congress. Although the MARC Distribution Service had been in operation only three and a half months when the fiscal year closed, in that time the number of subscribers rose from 34 to 58.

### *Descriptive Cataloging*

Ateso, Bemba, Hausa, Kamba, Kikuyu, Lango, Lozi, Luganda, Luo, Lusoga, Nyanja, Nyiha, Runyankore-Rukiga, Runyoro-Rutooro, Swahili, Tonga, Tumbuka, Yoruba, and Zulu—these are the names, most of them unfamiliar to Western ears, of African languages in which, during the fiscal year, the Descriptive Cataloging Division cataloged publications for the first time. Another first was the cataloging of Armenian publications. Still another was the printing of cards for books in Old Church Slavic, cataloged many years ago. Since the Government Printing Office did not have type fonts for the required non-Russian characters, however, cards were not printed. A special project to add the non-Russian characters by hand made production of the cards possible. Progress on romanization tables for several languages was evident: the Sinhalese table will appear during fiscal 1970 in *Cataloging Service;* the Tibetan table, after approval by the Library's Orientalia Processing Committee, has been submitted to the American Library Association's Descriptive Cataloging Committee for concurrence; and suggestions from scholars are being embodied in the final draft of the table for Amharic. More than 25 additions and changes to the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* were developed by the division and approved by both the Library of Congress and ALA.

The 1963 annual report explained the reasons for the decline in the amount of copy received under the cooperative cataloging program and specified the categories of material for which copy was still being requested. The National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging has expanded the Library's capabilities and fiscal 1969 saw the formal conclusion of the cooperative cataloging program, except for the Chinese, Japanese, and Korean copy sent by one university library. Termination of the program was effected in two phases. First, cooperative copy was not requested when the Library of Congress had the book or expected to receive it. Second, working closely with cooperating libraries in identifying the monographic series for which they were automatically supplying copy, the Descriptive Cataloging Division ensured the future cataloging of these series by the Library of Congress.

Despite a reduction in force at the close of fiscal 1969, the division processed 149,500 titles, of which 117,900 were cataloged for printed cards.

### *Shared Cataloging*

Despite a continuing turnover in personnel and a cutback in staff toward the end of the year, the Shared Cataloging Division, in its third year, cataloged almost 101,000 new titles, an increase of 39,000 or 63 percent over fiscal 1968. The French Section was moved to new quarters to alleviate crowded conditions, and the Slavic Section was expanded to handle the publications of two additional countries, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. Under the program, cooperating libraries receive depository sets of Library of Congress printed catalog cards and report their orders for titles published in shared cataloging countries for which they find no LC cataloging information. Of 175,610 such reports for post-1965 titles, 77 percent were already covered by printed cards, were in the process of being cataloged, or had already been ordered. After consultation with the Shared Cataloging Committee of the Association of Research Libraries, the Library discontinued searching its cataloging arrearage for 1956–65 imprints. The number of reports received for pre-NPAC imprints had dropped considerably in recent months, indicating that most of the cooperating libraries had completed reporting titles in their own cataloging arrearages. A brief questionnaire on the alphabetization, grouping, and frequency of shipment of the depository sets of cards brought responses from 84 of the participating libraries. The majority favored the prevailing practice of alphabetization by main entry, separate grouping of Oriental imprints, and daily shipments.

Since early 1967 the shared cataloging center in Paris has been processing French agricultural publications and sending them to Washington for cataloging by the Library of Congress and subsequent forwarding to the National Agricultural Library. This cooperative arrangement was expanded during fiscal 1969 to agricultural publications from Belgium, the Netherlands, and Scandinavia. The program for printing National Library of Medicine subject headings and classification numbers on LC catalog cards for Dutch, English, German, French, and Italian medical publications was extended to Belgian, Scandinavian, and Swiss materials.

The Descriptive Cataloging, Shared Cataloging, and Serial Record Divisions together cataloged 223,000 titles for printed cards, an increase of 26,000.

### *Subject Cataloging*

In response to a demand from research libraries that wish to classify English-language fiction in the appropriate literature classes rather than follow LC practice, the Library, since October 1968, has provided a literature class number for all titles that the Library of Congress classifies in PZ 1, PZ 3, and PZ 4.

Annotated catalog cards for children's literature—the AC series—and the unannotated cards issued for the same titles were combined into a single series in January 1969. The new cards, still designated AC, include annotations and contain subject headings and added entries suitable for use both in catalogs representing general library collections and in separate catalogs for children's collections. These cards also appear in the *National Union Catalog*, in the *Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects*, and in the proofsheet service. The new cards represent books intended for the preschool, or very youngest, readers up to those in high school, or 14 years of age, and all books issued by juvenile publishing departments for young adults, 14 years old and above. They cover most U.S. imprints, foreign imprints for which there is an American distributor, and imprints included on the list of best children's books prepared annually by the Package Library of Foreign Books. The program of preparing annotated cards for pre-1956 imprints in the Library of Congress juvenile collections continues for titles appearing in current lists of children's books in print. Since the inception of the combined card program, 1,450 currently acquired titles have been processed; during the first half of the fiscal year 2,984 annotated cards were prepared under the two-card program. The Executive Committee of the ALA Cataloging and Classification Section has approved the "Library of Congress cataloging of children's literature as the national, uniform standard."

Children's and school librarians expressed a growing interest in the authority lists used by LC catalogers and the philosophy and policy they follow in applying subject headings to children's books. Accordingly, the Library published in September 1969 an auxiliary list of subject headings that appear only on the annotated cards, together with a statement of the principles underlying application of subject headings to children's literature.

Subclass KF (Law of the United States) appeared in a preliminary edition in August 1969. It was applied during the fiscal year to 6,490 titles in 18,997 volumes in the Law Library's collections. The final draft of Subclass KE (British Law) is in preparation. Application of this schedule to the currently cataloged and retrospective holdings of the Law Library should commence during fiscal 1970. In addition, preparatory work on the general part of Class K, the Law classification, is in progress.

Because of limited manpower and funds, the Library, with the assent of the ARL Microfilming Dissertations Committee and of University Microfilms, discontinued its compilation of a subject index to *Dissertation Abstracts*. The longstanding, cooperative arrangement ceased with the June 1969 issue, which completed volume 29. Beginning with the July issue, subject access was provided by the publication's staff in the form of a KWOC (Key Word Out of Context) automated index. In the final year of the program about 42,600 headings were assigned to 19,500 abstracts.

Subject cataloging of all types of materials to be represented by printed cards reached a new high of 200,400, a figure that includes the work of the Music Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division. Volumes shelflisted during fiscal 1969 totaled close to 245,200, an increase of 20 percent.

### *Cataloging Instruction*

Courses in filing and in bibliographic searching were given by the Cataloging Instruction Office in 1968–69 in addition to subjects previously offered. In the first, the filing rules were systematically taught and the proper use of the rule book in solving special problems was explained. Nineteen filers in the Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division attended the two sessions of this course. Eighteen searchers in the Serial Record, Order, and Descriptive Cataloging Divisions were instructed in application of the cataloging rules to searching with the book in hand. A followup course is planned on searching information supplied orally or on written slips.

The brief introduction to cataloging was given to 20 shelflisters in the Subject Cataloging Division, to an equal number of staff members from the Information Systems Office, and to 14 persons from five divisions of the Reference Department. Thus, the program originally conceived as a method of meeting the critical need for catalogers by supplying intensive instruction in theoretical and practical cataloging for cataloger-trainees is also supplying valuable training to others on the staff who need background in various aspects of the cataloging process. The three intensive, full-time classes in descriptive cataloging supplied 50 percent of the catalogers appointed during the year in the Descriptive Cataloging Division and 65 percent of those appointed in the Shared Cataloging Division. A total of 151 staff members successfully completed the courses offered by the Cataloging Instruction Office.

### *Dewey Decimal Classification*

The Decimal Classification Division classified 74,400 titles, an increase of 4 percent over the record set in fiscal 1968. Except for some juvenile works, coverage included all current titles in English cataloged by the Library plus a limited number of titles, chiefly in the fields of the natural, physical, applied, and social sciences, in French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. Dewey Decimal numbers were provided for all titles in the MARC program except juvenile fiction. In midyear the division began assigning class numbers to adult fiction in English, thus providing an added service to those libraries, chiefly in colleges and universities, that classify fiction.

A completely new schedule for law was drafted for inclusion in the 18th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* planned for publication in 1971. Other schedules and auxiliary tables that the Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee had not already reviewed were discussed and approved with minor changes at a meeting in October 1968. At year's end, index cards had been made for virtually all the sections of the forthcoming edition. Still to be completed are a final editorial review and final substantive updating to cover the latest information and most recent concepts. At its meeting in April 1969 the Editorial Policy Committee considered the criteria for the 10th abridged edition.

With a view to furthering the shared cataloging program, the Chief of the Decimal Classification Division, while on a visit to the United Kingdom in the spring of 1969, discussed matters of mutual concern with the staff of the *British National Bibliography*. Since January 1969, they have used the 17th edition of the *Decimal Classification* as the basis for assignment of classification numbers. While in England he also met with the (British) Library Association's Dewey Decimal Classification Subcommittee. During the fiscal year he again served as a member of the Subcommittee on Universal Decimal Classification of the U.S. National Committee for the International Federation for Documentation.

## Processing Services

After months of planning, the first phase of the Card Automated Reproduction and Distribution System (CARDS) was put into operation in October 1968. By June, regular orders received on the new forms designed expressly for this system were being shipped within seven days, provided the cards were in stock. Information generated by the system as to the frequency of orders for particular cards will help shape the inventory during fiscal 1970 so that out-of-stock reports can be reduced.

At the close of the fiscal year, the majority of subscribers were using the new forms, which permit faster and more reliable service. Multipart compatible forms became available from commercial suppliers early in calendar 1969, with the result that more and more libraries have been able to take advantage of the new system.

So far the operations depicted in the flow chart for Phase I have been successfully automated. Information on the new order slips (the subscriber number, a code indicating the desired type of handling, and the stock number of the catalog cards) is read by an optical character reader at a speed of 1,200 documents per minute. The reading system was designed to recognize 25 common typewriter fonts, indicated by a statisticial survey to be those used by most libraries in preparing orders for catalog cards. Experience so far has shown that the system will recognize not only these but also many other commonly used typewriter fonts. Handprinting, in special boxes provided on the form, can be recognized but with a higher reject rate.

Once read, the data from the form are converted to machine-readable fluorescent bars automatically sprayed on the back of the order slip, enabling four high-speed sorters to arrange the order slips automatically in card number sequence. The sorters, like the character reader, operate under computer control at a constant rate of 1,200 documents per minute. The primary purpose of the sorting operation is to speed the actual drawing of cards from stock. Since all orders for the same title are now together, they can be filled at the same time.

The mechanical sorting by card number produces another improvement in the card drawing operation. Under the manual system, about 30 percent of the orders could not be filled because of lack of stock. In the new system, the order slips, once sorted, are compared by the computer with a magnetic tape listing of the numbers of known out-of-stock cards; order slips listing those numbers are sorted out by machine and sent directly to the reprinting unit to await the arrival of new stock, thus bypassing the card drawing unit and reducing the workload of that unit by 20 to 30 percent.

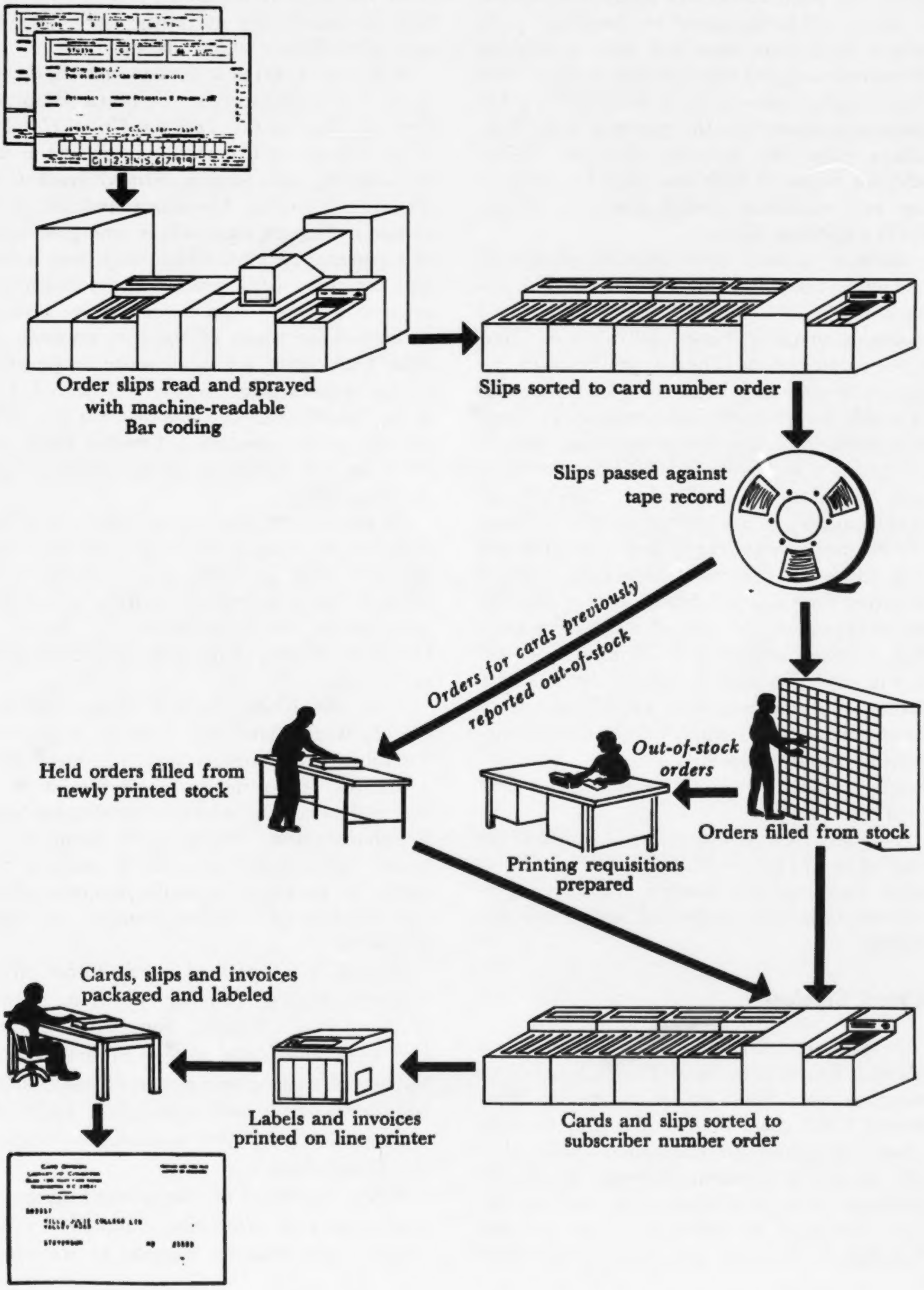
After the orders have been filled, the third principal automated operation takes place. Printed catalog cards have been placed behind the order slip; the intermixed cards and order slips are then sorted by machine into subscriber number sequence, so that all of the slips and cards for a particular subscriber are brought together, ready for mailing. Addresses and invoices for each shipment are also printed out by the computer at this point, and the completed orders are now ready for manual packaging and shipment.

As the term "Phase I" indicates, the system is intended not only to stand alone, but also to become the first part of a larger system designed to automate the entire order-filling and card-printing operation, from the incoming order to the outgoing shipment.

### *Card Distribution*

Midway in the fiscal year the Library initiated a new series of catalog card numbers, distinguished by an initial digit of 7 and called the "7 series." Special alphabetic prefixes and suffixes are no longer used as a part of the card number. The new numbers, by benefiting the operations of the Card Division, improve its services to subscribers. In the first place, one series for all catalog cards simplifies the numbering system and arangement of stock, reduces the space that must be left for stock expansion, and decreases the machine time required in the Card Division's new automated system. Secondly, the new numbers incorporate a check digit, as do most credit card account numbers, for automatic detection of virtually all errors made by subscribers in transcribing numbers on orders for catalog cards.

*CARDS* (*Card Automated Reproduction and Distribution System*) *Phase I*


Order slips read and sprayed with machine-readable Bar coding
Slips sorted to card number order
Slips passed against tape record
Orders for cards previously reported out-of-stock
Out-of-stock orders
Orders filled from stock
Printing requisitions prepared
Held orders filled from newly printed stock
Cards and slips sorted to subscriber number order
Labels and invoices printed on line printer
Cards, slips and invoices packaged and labeled

The LC catalog card number on the verso of the title page has become a standard feature of almost all books issued by American publishers. Each year more and more publishers request preassigned numbers and in fiscal 1969 their number grew to more than 7,500, a 10-percent increase over the previous year. Publishers gave the Library close to 38,000 advance copies of their new titles for cataloging and wholesale distributors lent almost 6,000 additional titles.

Sales of printed cards declined almost 20 percent in fiscal 1969 largely because, in comparison to fiscal 1968, libraries had less Federal money to spend on books and hence required fewer catalog cards. There were, however, increases in some individual categories. The sale of cards for phonorecords, motion pictures, and filmstrips has shown a consistent gain in recent years and in fiscal 1969 cards for tapes were added to the stock. More than 100,000 audiovisual items are now covered by Library of Congress printed cards. It is not surprising that the demand for proofsheets has continued to grow, since the proofsheet service provides the most economical method of obtaining cataloging information. Over 26 million proofsheets were distributed in fiscal 1969, an increase of 19 percent over 1968. The special customer service to supply cards on given subjects on standing order is a popular one with family names continuing to be the topic of greatest interest.

For the first time women were added to the staff of the Mail and Shipping Unit, bringing with them notable changes. Production increased, orderliness improved, and morale was higher.

### *Union Catalogs*

Several records were broken by the Union Catalog Division in fiscal 1969. Over 54,000 searches were made to locate specific titles, nearly 7,500 more than in the previous year when disruptions of both academic and urban life caused a transient decrease in queries. Requests from both institutions and individuals continued to attest to broad interests. Scholars, booksellers, and reprint firms asked about items ranging from literary and religious tracts, early medicine, and natural history to esoteric or currently "in" subjects, such as the Hindu sacred writings.

Well over 1,000 new library symbols, developed since publication of the ninth edition of *Symbols Used in the National Union Catalog of the Library of Congress,* will appear in the forthcoming 10th edition, retitled *Symbols of American Libraries.* Organizational and jurisdictional changes, especially in emerging State and regional systems, which vary from a formal structure with central and subordinate units to a loosely joined cooperative system, accounted for many of the new symbols. In New York State, for two county cooperative library systems alone, nearly 100 symbols had to be established. Composition for the 10th edition, which came out in October 1969, was done on the Linotron at the Government Printing Office.

Of the 30,000 titles in the 1968 issue of the *National Register of Microform Masters,* distributed early in 1969, about 24,000 were listed for the first time. Some 6,000 serials and monographs not represented by Library of Congress printed cards were cumulated from earlier issues.

With the Bibliographical Center for Research, Rocky Mountain Region, in Denver, the Library of Congress began in March 1969 a one-year experiment to test the use of a regional switching center in interlibrary loan. Selected academic libraries with doctoral programs and certain member libraries of the center are participating in the program, which also involves LC's Union Catalog and Loan Divisions.

Orders for copies of cards under given authors required editing portions of the National Union Catalog. Some of the authors had been mercifully modest in their output but others, writing over a span of years—notably Bertrand Russell—produced multitudinous works, published in numerous editions and translations.

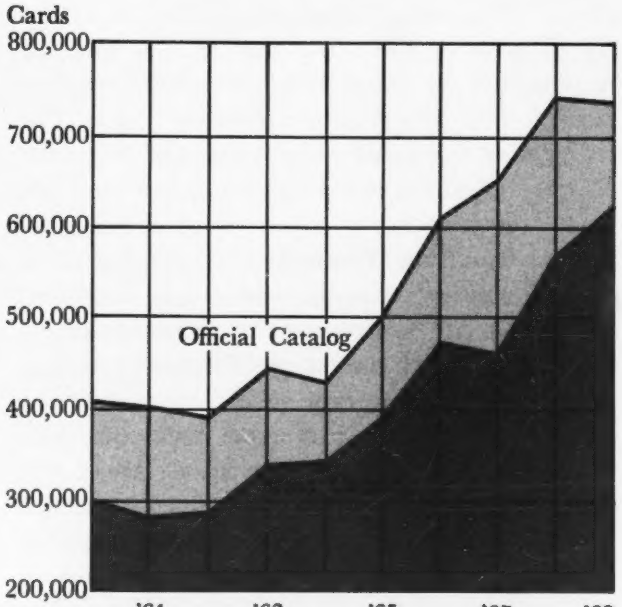
Work continued on the seventh edition of *Newspapers on Microfilm,* companion publication to the *National Register of Microform*

*Masters.* Approximately 1,300 original letters and 1,000 followups, sent to libraries, historical societies, and commercial firms in 47 States, resulted in the receipt of 8,000 reports, 3,000 of them for holdings not previously represented in the division's Microfilming Clearing House. Two issues of *Microfilming Clearing House Bulletin* appeared, one in April and one in June 1969.

### *Other Card Catalogs*

Ever since the present system of general card catalogs was begun in the spring of 1898, various solutions have been sought to the increasingly complex problems of growth and maintenance. Division of the catalogs, which would reduce the complexity of the files, would also have advantages if publication of a subject component is undertaken. The division of the Official Catalog, mentioned in last year's report, was completed in fiscal 1969. The Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division received 3,841,000 cards for preparation and distribution to the Library's numerous catalogs and files, a new high. Inquiries concerning materials in the process of being cataloged, answered by the Process Information Service, increased 72 percent.

*New Cards Added to the Main and Official Catalogs, 1960–69*



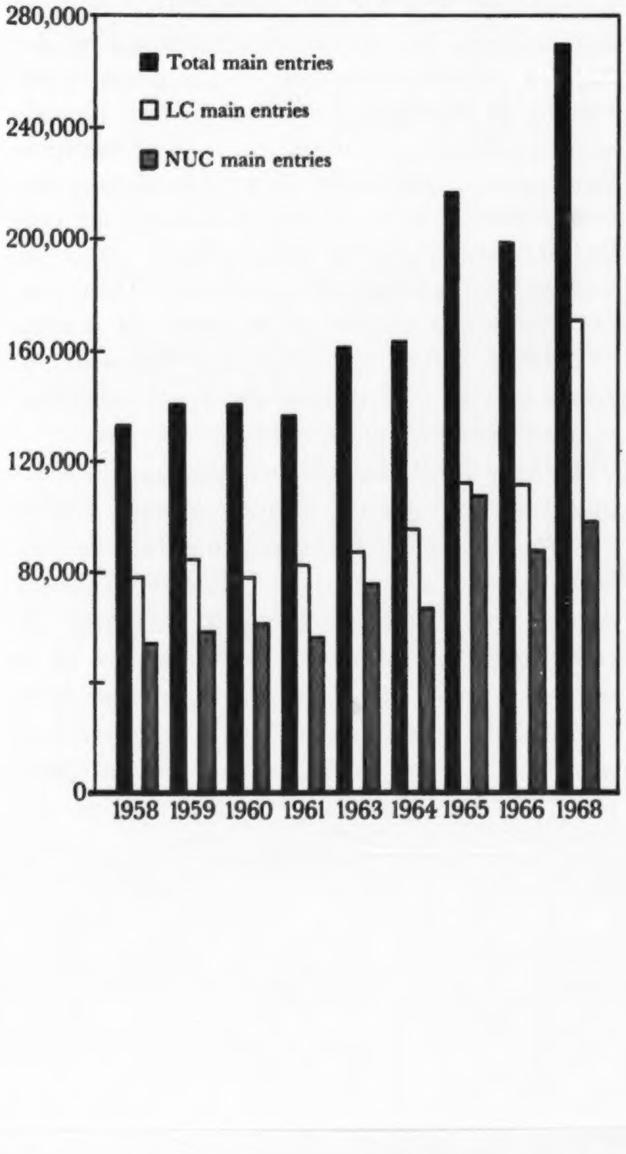
### *Catalogs in Book Form*

Ten years after the first generous grant from the Council on Library Resources made publication of the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* possible, the sixth volume (1967) appeared in November 1968. The Council continued to underwrite the primary costs through supplemental grants until July 1964, when Congress appropriated funds to continue the catalog as a part of the Library's publications program. During the 10 years, 23,150 collections in 734 depositories have been cataloged. In the project's early days, it was estimated that there were 30,000 collections in 1,400 depositories, but since then it has been found that collections are being formed constantly and that new repositories are assiduously collecting material and reporting it. The anniversary was observed in April 1969 with a meeting of the 12-member Advisory Committee and a reception in honor of some 75 persons who have been closely connected with the development of the publication. Among the problems considered by the Advisory Committee were the inclusion in the catalog of descriptions of oral history records and the frequency of publication of cumulative indexes. The series is a vade mecum for researchers seeking to locate manuscript collections pertaining to their subject fields, as well as for librarians and archivists. There are no limitations on the time, place of origin, or subject of the collections recorded, and the range of materials reflects the great wealth of manuscript holdings in the United States.

In May 1969 Mansell Information Publishing, Ltd., publishers of the *National Union Catalog: Pre-1956 Imprints,* received the first Robinson Award from the (British) Library Association. The award was presented in recognition of Mansell's development of a unique system for converting copy on over 12 million cards to the 610-plus volumes that will form the pre-1956 *National Union Catalog.* The award-winning system centers on the sequential camera, built to Mansell's specifications by a firm of optical and precision engineers and designed to accept standard 3x5 cards, to photograph from them only that matter indicated by sense markings previously applied, and to record this in consolidated sequences on film in a form suitable for making up pages of the printed volumes. The camera itself, which intricately combines mechanical, electromechanical, optical, and electronic elements, is largely automatic in operation, and asks only to be loaded with 200-foot spools of film and to be constantly supplied with stacks of camera-ready cards. By the close of the fiscal year, 20 volumes had been published, and edited cards for 41 additional volumes had been sent to the publisher. Responsibility for this work centers in the National Union Catalog Publication Project, established with funds transferred to the Library of Congress by the American Library Association.

*Growth of the Annual Issues of the National Union Catalog*

No annuals were published in 1962 and 1967 as they were included in the five-year cumulations.



Editing of the five-year cumulation of the *National Union Catalog* (1963–67) was completed and the volumes published. To produce the 49,304 pages of the quinquennial's 72 volumes, the Library prepared 1,012 cubic feet of mounted copy weighing 10½ tons. If each of the three columns of text on these pages were separated and laid end-to-end, the resulting column would extend for more than 38 miles. In round numbers, the 59 volumes of the catalog proper contain 1,321,000 catalog entries for 931,000 titles and give 1,288,000 locations. An additional 5,221,000 locations for post-1955 imprints are given in the *Register of Additional Locations,* which comprises eight volumes of the quinquennial. Two volumes of *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips* and three volumes of *Music and Phonorecords* make up the rest of the quinquennial.

### *Serial Record*

Fiscal 1969 was the third successive year that, at its close, found the Serial Record Division with no backlog of unaccessioned materials. Over 1½ million serial issues were cleared and forwarded. This is the result of concentrated effort at peak periods and continued study of ways to accelerate the workflow. A realignment of duties made each senior accessioner responsible for a designated area of the serial record, for meeting quotas, and for training new accessioners, thus freeing the supervisors for other tasks. The transfer of the serial cataloging staff from the Descriptive Cataloging Division, reported last year, has resulted in a successful melding of related functions. Production of catalog cards for current serial publications has increased and plans are under way for elimination of the long-standing arrearage of bound volumes. Many English-language serials are now being cataloged from the first issue received. This practice will be extended to all serials of this type as rapidly as staffing will allow and should improve service to card subscribers. Heavier demands on the division's reference service required installation of another telephone line and an additional reference assistant.

In its 16 years of existence, *New Serial Titles* has listed 210,000 serials. This surpasses the number contained in the third edition of the *Union List of Serials in the United States and Canada,* covering the years 1665–1949, and its two older companion publications, *International Congresses and Conferences,* 1840–1937, and *List of the Serial Publications of Foreign Governments,* 1815–1931.

The Chief of the Serial Record Division again served as chairman of the U.S. National Libraries Task Force on Automation and Other Cooperative Services. Since much of the task force's effort has been concerned with the problem of automating the control of serials, his work as its chairman was closely related to his work as division chief. Liaison with automation projects underway in other research libraries, particularly those of the University of Chicago, Columbia University, and Stanford University, has a direct correlation with LC activities as the library community moves toward more adequate control of serial publications.

## Technical Processes Research

The three principal areas of responsibility assigned to the Technical Processes Research Office (TPR) are evaluation and improvement of the Library's devices for bibliographical control, participation in the development of the Library's automation program, and liaison with agencies outside the Library in the field of information systems.

Access to the collections by subject is an essential part of the Library's apparatus for bibliographical control. It is of paramount importance, therefore, to evaluate existing subject headings as well as current practices in their formulation and to consider the relationship of subject headings to the classification schedules. Intensive reexamination of this aspect of bibliographic control will produce subject headings that can be used to advantage not only in conventional card and book catalogs but also in a computer system.

To supply background data for this review, TPR has undertaken an evaluation of the suitability of LC subject headings for machine searching. The first phase of the study involves analysis of subject headings on 1,000 cards in the 1968 series. Their relationship to the LC and Dewey class assignments for the same titles will be studied on both the sample cards and currently issued MARC tapes.

Several considerations of the future of the Library's public catalogs seem to suggest that advantages would accrue from closing off the present catalog and starting a new one as of an appropriate date. Such a course would make possible the complete revision of the subject heading list. The steps required to accomplish such a revision have been outlined by TPR.

The authority file of names used in cataloging is another basic part of the Library's bibliographical control apparatus. The statistical design of a full-scale study of LC name authority records (NAR) was completed in fiscal 1969, and the drawing of a sample from the Official Catalog was well under way by the end of June. The study will describe the characteristics and uses of these records and make recommendation as to their potential utilization in a computer environment.

The findings of the study will provide basic information for:

Determination of conversion and storage requirements for a machine-readable NAR file.

Development of format recognition logic as an aid to conversion of cataloging data to machine-readable form.

Investigation of machine search codes and other data compression techniques.

Estimation of the workload of updating and maintaining a computerized NAR file.

Analysis of the compatibility of existing headings with the Anglo-American cataloging rules.

Determination of the requirements for a machine-readable NAR in the Library of Congress and in other libraries.

Filing arrangement is not commonly regarded as an aspect of bibliographical control, but in a large file the display pattern of catalog entries has a critical bearing on their use. Since large book catalogs can be produced by computer, TPR and ISO have been working jointly for some time to develop the computer's capability for library filing. Further work was done on the SKED (Sort Key Edit) program to give it a generalized capability to use indicators and subfield codes in the MARC II format. Even in its present form, SKED has been successfully applied to computer-produced catalogs and listings for the Legislative Reference Service and the Science and Technology Division.

A solution to the problem of arranging entries in the machine-readable file of LC subject headings is development of a fully operational system for its maintenance, updating, and use. Although ISO has primary responsibility for this task, TPR has assisted by analyzing the filing arrangements in the subject heading list and formulating algorithms for their identification, by studying the requirements for editing the list with respect to accuracy and to content designation (addition of subfield codes and the like), and by developing a technique for verification of merging accuracy in producing a cumulated file.

Also in the area of filing, TPR analyzed the *ALA Rules for Filing Catalog Cards* to identify exceptions to alphabetic filing. The results show that these rules are not suitable for direct application to computer filing programs.

Several studies were conducted in anticipation of the need for information as the MARC records increase in size and coverage. A detailed analysis was made of the extent and character of changes in LC catalog records after their initial publication. The findings will be useful in estimating the workload of updating the growing file of machine-readable records. As an aid to determining requirements for expanding the coverage of MARC, the occurrence of nonroman characters on LC cards was estimated. A somewhat different, more impressionist approach was used in a joint TPR–ISO effort to evaluate the utility of labeling data elements in the MARC II format.

TPR played a key advisory role in the development for the Legislative Reference Service of an indexing vocabulary that will satisfy LRS information needs and still maintain close compatibility with LC subject headings. Achievement of this goal has an important bearing on the Library's ability to create a central bibliographical store.

# *Chapter 2* · THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Richard Jefferies, the 19th-century English essayist and novelist, once wrote: "It is the peculiarity of knowledge that those who really thirst for it always get it." Where the Legislative Reference Service is concerned, Members and committees of Congress displayed a powerful thirst during fiscal 1969. Again, for the fifth consecutive year, Congressional requests for research and information assistance reached record heights, with the Service responding to 140,287 inquiries. Although this level of demand exceeded that of the previous year by 8.8 percent, it is not to be assumed that Congress' thirst for knowledge has been quenched, for it is likely that we will receive and answer an ever-growing number of inquiries in each succeeding year. Finding and developing the resources to meet these demands provides the challenge—and excitement—of working in the area.

Why do Members of Congress, their staffs, and committee staffs rely so heavily upon the Service? The pace of events, both domestic and foreign, is one reason. Knowing what is happening in the world and why it is happening is a never-ending obligation for Members.

The month of July witnessed stormclouds gathering in Czechoslovakia. In August the two major U.S. political parties held their quadrennial national conventions. New York City schools were prevented from opening in September by a teachers' strike. *Apollo 7* and its three-man crew were launched in October as a final test effort for a lunar probe. In December the astronauts of *Apollo 8* completed a space voyage around the moon and members of the crew of the U.S.S. *Pueblo* were freed after 11 months of captivity.

Expanded Vietnam peace talks began in Paris in January. In February student disruptions continued to plague campuses across the country. During March President Nixon toured Europe, Soviet and Communist Chinese forces clashed on the Manchurian border, and at the month's end, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower died. April brought controversy over the Administration's decision to deploy the antiballistic missile system, the North Koreans downed an unarmed U.S. reconnaissance plane, and Charles de Gaulle resigned as President of France. In May President Nixon and the National Liberation Front exchanged proposals for a peace settlement in Vietnam, Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas resigned under attack, *Apollo 10* astronauts flew a lunar landing craft within nine miles of the moon, and Sirhan Sirhan received the death sentence for the murder of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. The fiscal year closed with the naming of a new Chief Justice of the United States, Warren E. Burger, and the announcement of troop withdrawals from Vietnam.

The research staff of CRS followed these events through the months as absorbed and concerned as any citizen, while producing for Congressional use a steady stream of facts and figures, analyses and evaluations, touching on every one of the events mentioned as well as countless others.

If a Member of Congress were expected simply to absorb information on topics of current interest, he might count himself fortunate. But there is always the possibility that the legacy of the past and the consequences of future actions may cause complications. Not only does Congress consider, debate, and vote on major national and international issues that are being given extensive coverage in the communications media, but it must also look ahead to emergent problems in such areas as agricultural policy, tax structure, education, civil rights, and international trade. On these and other problems CRS provided significant research and information support.

Research services are supplied in the main by senior specialists, specialists, and analysts assigned to the eight subject divisions of the Service. For the most part reference services are supplied by the Congressional Reference Division. Supporting each of these activities are the librarians and library technicians of the Library Services Division. A review of the work of the people in these units will tell the story of the CRS in fiscal 1969.

## Research Services

The American Law Division, headed by Harry N. Stein, responded to 10,328 requests and prepared several thousand research reports, a number of which appeared as Congressional publications. The staff of the division spent a considerable portion of the year dealing with highly technical legal questions relating to courts and judicial reform. The nomination of Justice Fortas and his subsequent resignation from the Supreme Court heightened Congressional interest in this area. Research reports were prepared analyzing new proposals for the selection and tenure of judges and the power of Congress over the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. One highlight of the year was the issuance of a report analyzing those Supreme Court decisions during the period of the "Warren Court," 1953–68, that modified earlier interpretations of the Constitution or established new constitutional principles.

Problems relating to crime also occupied the time of the research staff. For example, a Senate subcommittee asked for a thorough examination of bills dealing with organized crime. Other research reports were prepared on topics such as street demonstrations and campus protests, the drug problem, wiretapping, and gun controls.

The presidential campaign and election also stimulated many requests for research service. Particular concern was evidenced over the consequences should the election be decided in the House of Representatives. This concern culminated in renewed interest in changes in the presidential electoral procedure, and the division answered many requests on this controversial subject.

The Economics Division, headed by Julius Allen, found that questions on inflation and taxes weighed heavily among the 7,870 inquiries answered by the division in fiscal 1969. The legislative struggle over the tax surcharge, which at fiscal year's end was still unresolved, accounted for much of the Congressional interest in the broader field of taxation. As tax reform measures were introduced and the debate began on limiting Federal expenditures, the division's economists became increasingly involved in developing analytical reports, pro and con studies, statements, and other responses suited to the individual needs of Members. Not only were numerous reports written on these subjects, but division analysts also engaged in extensive consultations with Members and their staffs, providing information in person on technical aspects of the issues. So intense did these issues become that four members of the division spent most of their time, particularly in the latter half of the year, unearthing and analyzing information on avoidance of Federal income taxes by persons with high incomes, tax liabilities under various tax reform proposals, foundations and other tax-exempt organizations, depletion allowances for minerals, tax incentives and credits, and similar topics.

In addition to the heavy load of queries arising from the attention of Congress to inflation and taxation, staff economists dealt extensively with questions on the Federal budget and appropriations, foreign trade and foreign economic relations, transportation, communications and the postal service, labor, housing and urban development, industry and business, and consumer protection.

The researchers of the Education and Public Welfare Division, under the leadership of Frederick B. Arner, noted that much of their work in fiscal 1969 reflected Congressional concern with testing and probing the results of legislation passed in previous years. Many of the 7,750 requests handled by the division involved filling informational gaps relating to the operation of existing welfare, health, and education programs. Exercising their legislative oversight and investigative function, various committees of Congress held numerous hearings on program developments and problems. Before as well as during many of these hearings, division analysts assisted in the preparation of staff studies, held briefing sessions for Members, helped to develop questions for witnesses, and provided general assistance to supplement that of committee staffs.

The division participated in preparing a history of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary. Describing the committee's activities in the fields of health, education, employment manpower, and poverty as well as many other topics, the history is now at the Government Printing Office and will be ready for publication during fiscal 1970 as a committee print.

In the Foreign Affairs Division, directed by Charles R. Gellner, Congress' desire to expand its role in determining foreign affairs and national defense policy was apparent in fiscal 1969. Of the 5,950 inquiries coming to the division, a significant number related to the facts and assumptions underlying past and present Administration policies and actions in the international relations and military affairs areas. Because of increased Congressional interest in certain basic premises of U.S. foreign policy, division researchers were frequently called upon to prepare reports describing various countries and regions throughout the world and the relationship of the United States to those countries and regions.

National defense issues received equal attention. Problems associated with the proposed antiballistic missile system, the so-called military-industrial complex, and the costs of weapon systems generated numerous requests for high-level policy research. To meet the breadth and depth of Congressional demand for information on foreign policy and national defense issues, the division prepared a substantial number of multilithed reports, which provided background on the political, economic, and social conditions of countries throughout the world. One such report, for example, examined the question of the limits and responsibilities of American power.

The division also provided a considerable amount of committee staff assistance, preparing research reports for, among others, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Senate Government Operations Committee.

The Government and General Research Division, during the course of the fiscal year, made strides toward channeling its research efforts into four major areas. Under the guidance of Donald G. Tacheron in the first part of the year, before his appointment as Deputy Director of the Service in February 1969, and of James D. Carroll, former Assistant Chief, in the latter part of the year, the division was subdivided into the U.S. political institutions and processes group, the urban and metropolitan government group, the public administration group, and the history and governmental affairs group.

Topics that required major reports and studies—the division responded to 13,260 inquiries during the year—included presidential electoral reform, proposals for Congressional reorganization, problems of student unrest, and changes in the postal system. Analytical assistance was also provided to Members and committees on such subjects as political conventions, political violence, and civil rights.

The division, in addition, launched a number of new activities and projects during the year, including help with the development of the Seminar for Freshman Congressmen, a program designed to introduce new Representatives to the workings of Congress.

The staff of the Natural Resources Division under Tom V. Wilder dealt with 2,215 requests during fiscal 1969. Many of these centered on traditional resource problems such as forestry, agriculture, and water development but a number reflected broader Congressional concern with questions of environmental quality and productivity.

Division research efforts during the past fiscal year indicate that the challenge of protecting our natural environment has drawn Congress ever closer to the consideration of questions related to environmental pollution, the enhancement of natural beauty, prevention of further land, water, and atmospheric deterioration, the control of cumulative undesirable side effects of technological developments, and the impact of an exploding population on both city and rural landscape. Highlighting the division's activity in the environmental area was the role of staff members in the development of the report entitled *A Congressional White Paper on National Policy for the Environment*, issued under the joint auspices of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the House Committee on Science and Astronautics.

Congress is given a wide variety of research services in the broad field of scientific research and development by the Science Policy Research Division, led by Charles S. Sheldon II. The division responded to 2,488 inquiries during the year. A significant proportion of these involved personal consultations and conferences with Members of Congress, their staffs, and committee staffs. Division personnel, moreover, helped produce a number of major reports that were issued as committee prints or documents. Among these were an examination of the prospect of utilizing computers and associated systems in small business operations for the Senate Select Committee on Small Business, a study of the work being done in Federal scientific laboratories for the Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Development of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, a forecast of the policy issues in science and technology expected to arise in the years ahead for the same subcommittee, and an analysis of the problems associated with the area of chemical and biological weapons for the Special Subcommittee on the National Science Foundation of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Other reports of special significance were prepared during the year in the fields of aeronautics and space, biology and health, atomic energy and radiation, science organization and management, earth sciences, and information science.

Research and consultative services of the most expert character are given to Members and committees of Congress by the Senior Specialists Division. The nationally recognized professionals in this division, along with their senior specialist colleagues in the subject-oriented divisions, prepared a number of extensive reports, authored documents that appeared as Congressional publications, assisted at various committee hearings, and were available for continuing consultations and briefing sessions on issues of legislative concern.

## Reference Services

Although every division of CRS handles some reference inquiries, the Congressional Reference Division provides the bulk of the service in this area. Completing its second full year of operation as a distinct organizational entity, the division in fiscal 1969 answered 88,473 requests, 63 percent of the total number of inquiries answered by the Service. The benefits that have accrued to the Service since the formation of the division in January 1967 have been evident. Subject specialists in other divisions of the Service have been able to devote more sustained attention to complex research assignments. The division itself, through the employment of professionally trained librarians and other information specialists, has been able to develop more efficient techniques for gathering and conveying information.

The types of requests handled by the division—which is composed of two organizational segments, the General Reference Section and the Special Reference Section—are far-reaching. Does a Member want a copy of the latest book on U.S. foreign policy? an article from an issue of *U.S. News and World Report?* a copy of yesterday's column written by James Reston for the *New York Times?* the latest LRS multilithed report on rural economic development? a bibliography of newspaper and magazine articles on urban violence? or a review of editorial opinion in the Nation's newspapers on a particular subject?

The Member may ask for elusive statistics on soybean production or on the Washington Monument. He may need the exact wording of a quotation by Winston Churchill or biographical information on the President of France. Or perhaps he wants to use the facilities of the Congressional Reading Room at the Library.

Assistance to Members who need materials with which to respond to information requests from their constituents was provided through a more efficient system, developed during the year. A high school student in Iowa writes his Congressman requesting information on lunar probes. A housewife in Texas asks about the woman suffrage movement. A college student in New York wants to know how graduate fellowships may be obtained. Inquiries of this kind are sent by the hundreds to Members each day—and in many cases the Congressional Reference Division is asked to supply materials from which the Member can prepare answers. Government publications and pamphlets, reports of universities, foundations, and other private organizations, newspaper and magazine clippings, and similar printed materials bearing on the subject at hand—all were used in responding to some 47,000 such inquiries handled by the division during the year.

To expedite replies to recurrent constituent inquiries, previously handled on an individual basis, the division developed a substantial number of information kits covering various subjects, tailored to specific educational and age levels. These kits contain LRS multilithed reports already developed by divisions of the Service, printed materials, and annotated citations to books and articles suggested as further reading. The use of this system aided immeasurably in keeping the division's workload at an even pace during the year.

By constantly revising procedures and experimenting with new methods, Division Chief Paul Vassallo and his administrative staff found that 73.6 percent of the total inquiries assigned during the year were treated in 15 minutes or less while another 24.5 percent took from 15 minutes to an hour to complete. At this rate of production, 44 percent of the division's requests were answered on the same day they were received and 97 percent within one week or less.

## Bibliographic Services

This was a year of innovation for the Library Services Division, which provides central bibliographic services to all the research and reference divisions of the LRS. Consideration was given to the possible role the division could play in providing new and expanded information services to LRS staff and to Members and committees of Congress, and decisions were implemented to make the division the hub of an information network that will enable these users in the years ahead to have access to information on a scale and to a depth unprecedented in the history of the LRS.

Division Chief Norman A. Pierce and his

staff developed a number of objectives to be reached during the year: closer interaction between the research and reference divisions and the Library Services Division on bibliographic needs, expanded coverage of research materials in public affairs with a view toward acquiring the most pertinent ones in quantity, development of up-to-date bibliographic controls to provide more intensive subject analysis of materials, participation in the development of systems for retrieval of information stored in data banks in the division, cooperation with other staff members in developing a selective dissemination of information system for LRS research staff and, eventually, for Congress, and building work operations to utilize computers and associated equipment to the fullest extent. Progress was made during fiscal 1969 toward all of these objectives.

Of particular significance was the improvement of bibliographic control. For many years it had been recognized that subject headings for indexing public affairs and those for cataloging LRS reports were not compatible. Nor, in fact, was either set of terms consistent or satisfactory in itself. As the Service gave increasing thought to automating bibliographic and information activities, the need for one standard set of indexing terms became pressing.

Frederick J. Rosenthal, who had been head of the division's Subject Specialization Section and chief bibliographer, was appointed to the newly established position of Specialist in Information Organization and Control. With a task force composed of Library Services Division and LRS administrative staff members as well as complementing groups from the Technical Processes Research Office of the Processing Department and the Information Systems Office, he began constructing an LRS Indexing Vocabulary (LIV) designed to function in an automated environment.

After meetings with information specialists of government and private organizations who had experience with computerized bibliographic control and after intensive review of existing thesauri, indexing vocabularies, and subject heading lists, a preliminary draft of LIV was completed in June 1969. It consisted of some 3,700 items listed on 600 pages transcribed from cards via the Administrative Terminal System (ATS) and recalled from permanent computer storage into a computer-prepared page format. The vocabulary is intended to encompass the broad areas of public affairs assigned to the LRS research divisions. In selecting indexing terms for the preliminary draft, the objective was to include those that would have value in analyzing current periodical and documentary literature as well as LRS reports and that will facilitate computer retrieval and computer catalog production of references to this body of literature.

An equally significant bibliographic activity, the creation of an experimental system of selective dissemination of information (SDI) for certain LRS research staff, was also undertaken by the division. With the technical assistance of Information Systems Office analysts responsible for computer systems design, an SDI system was developed to provide a pilot group of researchers with bibliographic control over English-language books, magazines, government documents, and university and other private organization studies that relate to Congressional issues in their respective subject fields. Following identification of subject profiles for each researcher, the bibliographic staff of the division examined all appropriate material coming into the Library and sent annotated bibliographic entries on the material to the computer via ATS equipment. Through computer manipulation, the experimental group began to receive printouts of citations to information in their assigned legislative subjects. In addition to the SDI printouts, author and subject catalogs were also prepared by the computer from the information analyzed by the bibliographic staff. The LRS is planning to make this service available to interested Congressional and committee offices soon.

## Other Automation Activities

For many years LRS has published the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions*. Familiarly known as the *Bill Digest,* it contains summaries of all public bills and resolutions and describes changes made in each one during its course through the legislative process. In addition, the *Bill Digest* provides information on the status of legislation, lists of public laws passed thus far in the session, an index of Congressional sponsors, and an index of the legislation by subject.

It is obvious that the faster the *Bill Digest* can be produced and distributed, the more current and useful its contents will be. The LRS has found that use of the computer has reduced preparation time substantially and permitted much greater flexibility in handling the textual material during the editorial stage.

At present, the Service has six of its online terminals located in the Bill Digest Section of the American Law Division and connected directly to the Library of Congress computer. New bill digests and changes in previous entries are typed directly into the machine when they are completed or when new status information is received, without regard to sequence or location in the printed text. The computer stores the data, replaces obsolete text with corrected copy, and adds new material. On the command of the terminal operators, the computer types out the completed copy, ready for offset reproduction, different portions being composed and produced simultaneously on the six terminals. Among many advantages of the system is the ability to change previous entries, to add new text simultaneously, and to produce copy with justified margins and appropriate type fonts ready for reproduction by the Government Printing Office. These improvements, plus the acceleration in the preparation of the text itself, have appreciably reduced the time between the cutoff for addition of new material and distribution of the new issue to Congress.

A new information medium, the *Legislative Status Report,* is also prepared with computer support. This report is designed to help Members and staff to track major legislative actions of the current Congress. It identifies and pulls together the legislation that is receiving attention in both Houses, groups it into 22 subject areas, and gives its current status. Each bill is briefly described in terms of what it does, as contrasted to the more detailed legal summaries contained in the *Bill Digest.* The *Status Report* is designed to answer such questions as, "What is the current session doing in the field of civil rights . . . in education . . . for veterans?" or "Where does the foreign aid bill stand at present?" In addition, it provides a checklist of the major appropriation items requested in the President's budget, showing the amounts recommended by the committees and the sums finally approved.

Again, the faster this information can be organized and prepared for printing, the more helpful the data will be to the Congressional user. To reduce delay to a minimum, the *Legislative Status Report* is prepared in typescript within LRS and duplicated in the Library of Congress. A single terminal in the Government and General Research Division feeds the copy for the *Status Report* into the computer, which stores it and makes any necessary revisions. Through the terminal, material is also retrieved and automatically prepared for reproduction on the Library's duplication machines. The ability to add material without regard to sequence and to change outdated material in seconds is particularly useful in the case of the *Status Report* inasmuch as its copy does not come from a single administrative division, as in the case of the *Bill Digest,* but instead is made up of selections and descriptions from the various subject specialists in all LRS research units.

The Service prepares over 13,000 reports and memoranda each year, and of these, some 350 are selected as being of such general interest that they deserve duplication in quantities of several hundred copies each. Known as LRS Multilithed Reports or "Green Sheet" reports, they are kept up to date and in print, with a stockpile of some 800 to a thousand titles available at any given time. Each month a list of new titles, printed on the green sheets that gave the reports their nickname, is sent to all Congressional offices. The Service received requests for over 200,000 copies of the reports from Congressional offices during the past year, an indication of their increasing use as briefing material on legislative issues and as background information for replies to specific queries in Members' daily mail.

To increase their usefulness to the Members, the Service has provided a yearend listing which describes all LRS multilithed reports in print and arranges them by subject with a detailed index in the back. In past years this was done manually, which required the retyping of this 100-page document each time new material was inserted in the various subject breakdowns. Now, with the use of the online terminals, this material is added to, revised, and updated each week, and the editor is able to call out the material as camera-ready copy, on demand. It is hoped that this added flexibility will allow production of the index on a more frequent basis.

### *ADP Assistance With Committee Activities*

While LRS has been examining its operations to see which could be accelerated or strengthened in depth by computer procedures, it has also been responding to queries from Congressional offices about applications to their own activities. For instance, LRS collaborated with the Banking and Currency Committee of the House in designing a computer-supported system for the preparation and maintenance of its official calendar. An operator, typing on a special typewriter terminal in the committee's office, can store in the Library of Congress computer all the information needed to keep its legislative calender up to date. At the operator's command, the computer will accept corrections or additions or will type copy ready to forward directly to the printer. Also, on the command of the typist-operator, the machine will type out particular portions of the stored information as well as information from the LRS files—data from the *Legislative Status Report* or the *Bill Digest,* for example. The program was so designed that it can be used by other committees should Congress feel that the extension of the system is desirable.

In another important area, LRS personnel joined representatives of the General Accounting Office and the Office of the Clerk of the House in a working group on automatic data processing for the Congress. To date, this group has been preparing selected background information for the Subcommittee on Electrical and Mechanical Office Equipment of the Committee on House Administration.

Entering the year's final quarter, the Service not only looked back on the developments of the year that was ending—new areas of research in public affairs, new methods of answering reference requests, new automated techniques for greater bibliographic control of resource materials, expanded automated information services—but also looked to future Congressional needs. To meet the research and information needs of the Congress in the seventies, a number of task forces were established in May 1969 to explore and make recommendations concerning the mission, operations, and future of the LRS. Composed of research and administrative staff from all units of the Service, the task forces were assigned to examine such topics as future Congressional information and research needs, new services for Congress, improvements in LRS work products, and organization of the Service. At year's end, the task forces were actively working on their reports and recommendations. Benjamin Franklin said, "An investment in knowledge pays the best interest." Through its reappraisal LRS seeks to ensure that the Congress and the Nation get the highest possible return from the investment in the Legislative Reference Service.

## *Chapter 3*

# THE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

In many libraries the relationship between the staff of the Reference Department and the collections is well developed. At the Library of Congress the benefits of such a relationship are keenly felt. Here reference librarians and subject specialists are active in locating materials, in recommending items for purchase, and in seeking gifts. They process the many formats that come into their custody in addition to books—maps, prints, tapes, records, manuscripts, sheet music, films, and photographs, for example. And always they are looking for ways to bring the wealth of material in the collections into the hands of those who need it.

Acquisition by the Library of two major bodies of materials, the Charles E. Feinberg Walt Whitman Collection and the RKO Film Library, alone would mark the past fiscal year as an exceptional one. Differing widely in format and content, both are of extraordinary value for the cultural history of the United States. They typify the collections of special materials that involve the Reference Department in their acquisition, processing, and exploitation.

An extensive survey of the Library's Slavic collections, undertaken during fiscal 1969, provided another measure of the depth of the collections. In 1966 a committee of the American Council of Learned Societies decided on a thorough inquiry into the present state of studies in the United States concerning the countries of Eastern and Southeastern Europe. The library aspect of the survey was handled by an advisory committee consisting of scholars and librarians. Formed in 1968, it was to determine the strengths and weaknesses of East European holdings in North American libraries and to recommend improvements in library resources in this subject area as well as better methods of disseminating information about them and stimulating their nationwide utilization. A detailed 12-page questionnaire was circulated to 340 scholars and librarians at 137 institutions. Preparation of answers to the questionnaire gave the Library of Congress an opportunity to review its massive resources in this field by country, subject, period, language, and type of material, in both quantitative and qualitative terms and on a scale never attempted before. The findings revealed that sustained collecting efforts over six decades have clearly established the Library of Congress as the leading library center for Slavic and Eastern European studies in the Western Hemisphere. In fact, the survey indicated that the Library's collections in this area amounted to over 350,000 monographic, nearly 12,000 serial, and 660 newspaper titles. The vast LC resources relating to the Soviet Union were not included.

As part of the continuing attention given to building collections to meet national needs, the Reference and Processing Departments have combined efforts to ascertain the availability through commercial channels of materials published in Mainland China. A trip by the Chief of the Orientalia Division and the Chief of the Overseas Operations Division to Japan and Hong Kong in the spring of 1969 has been described in the first chapter of this report. Although the trip revealed that few new Chinese publications are available outside the Chinese mainland, it was valuable as an up-to-date review and will lead to frequent and periodic reassessments.

Library collections are assembled to be used. One of the ways in which the LC collections have been used was in the doctoral program in American Thought and Culture jointly sponsored by the Library of Congress and the George Washington University, and announced in last year's report. In September 1968 the Library began its direct participation by offering a 6-credit research orientation seminar on Americana collections in the Library of Congress. Participating students were introduced to the Library's collections of Americana and to opportunities for further research under the direction of the specialists on the Library staff. Extended presentations were given by specialists from the Geography and Map, Manuscript, Rare Book, Prints and Photographs, and Music Divisions, and shorter programs were presented by members of the General Reference and Bibliography and the Serial Divisions. Topics discussed in the orientation seminar and illustrated by items in the collections were the American cartoon as historical evidence, American maps and mapmaking in the 19th century, 21 episodes in the history of American music, rare Americana and the history of American publishing, and the use of manuscripts in cultural history. Following the seminar, several students began reading courses under the direction of Library staff members. For example, the Chief of the Rare Book Division directed a course on the history of printing and the book.

An important byproduct of the Library's efforts toward better control of the collections is the interchange with other libraries of the benefits of improved methods in this field. For example, the pilot project for the computerized cataloging of single-sheet maps, conducted by the Geography and Map Division with a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., has demonstrated that the distribution of map cataloging data on magnetic tape is feasible and would be beneficial to map libraries. Another byproduct was the Conference on Automation in Federal Map Libraries, held at the Library on November 15, 1968, under the sponsorship of the Geography and Map Division. Representatives of 10 Government map libraries, including the Library of Congress, reported on the status of automation efforts in their respective institutions. An outgrowth of the conference was the establishment of a Work Group of Map Libraries within the Federal Library Committee's Task Force on Automation.

Contact, consultation, participation, and cooperation in projects and programs involving other libraries, institutions, and government agencies, both here and abroad, are essential activities of a national library. It is noteworthy, in fact, that as the role of the Library as a national and international bibliographic center continues to grow, the demands on the knowledge and skills of Library officers and specialists in various disciplines have also increased.

During the year, the newly established Center for Chinese Research Materials of the Association of Research Libraries made frequent use of both the counsel and the collections of the Library and borrowed for its reproduction project a number of serials, including portions of the important daily, the *Shen pao*.

To the National Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Program the Reference Department furnished printed or photocopied bibliographies and catalogs of newspapers from various geographical areas as well as lists of newspapers suggested for microfilming and of commercial or scholarly establishments interested in microfilming and reprinting serials. In addition, the Serial Division lent over 2,500 issues of foreign newspapers to other institutions for filming.

Planning for the growth of the collections, for the apportionment of space, for the use and expansion of the public catalogs, and for various automation projects—all essential to the future—demanded time from the present. Such planning has no respect for boundaries, cutting across not only the years but also departmental lines.

As in previous years, the literary, dramatic, and musical programs offered distinguished and noteworthy series of events. To the gift and trust funds administered by the Music Division a new one, the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund, was added this year. For three years Mr. and Mrs. Louchheim subsidized the rebroadcasts of the Library's concert series in cities throughout the United States. The results were so gratifying that they have established an endowment under the terms of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board. The purpose of this fund includes not only the subsidization of broadcasts but also the preparation of both musical and nonmusical recordings.

The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation presented seven concerts by various ensembles. The programs included world premieres of works by Edmund Haines and George Perle, the latter the result of a commission from the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress. The first performance in the United States of *Viel Träume*, by Alban Berg, was given at the concert by the Metropolitan Opera Studio on March 14, 1969. In its extension work, the Coolidge Foundation subsidized 13 concerts at local chamber music societies in five States. Faced by rising costs and the foundation's fixed income, the administrative committee, after careful consideration, decided to curtail this activity.

Of the 28 concerts presented by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation, 18 were performed by the Juilliard String Quartet on the Stradivari instruments given to the Library by the late Mrs. Whittall. Originally commissioned by the Koussevitzky Foundation, a string quartet by Vincent Frohne had its world premiere at the April 10 concert. Gertrude Clarke of Santa Fe, N. Mex., a niece of Mrs. Whittall, was appointed Special Consultant to the Whittall Foundation.

After a lapse of several years, a lecture supported by the Louis C. Elson Memorial Fund was presented. The speaker was Robert Stevenson of the University of California at Los Angeles, whose subject was "Philosophies of American Music History." The lecture will be published by the fund during the coming fiscal year.

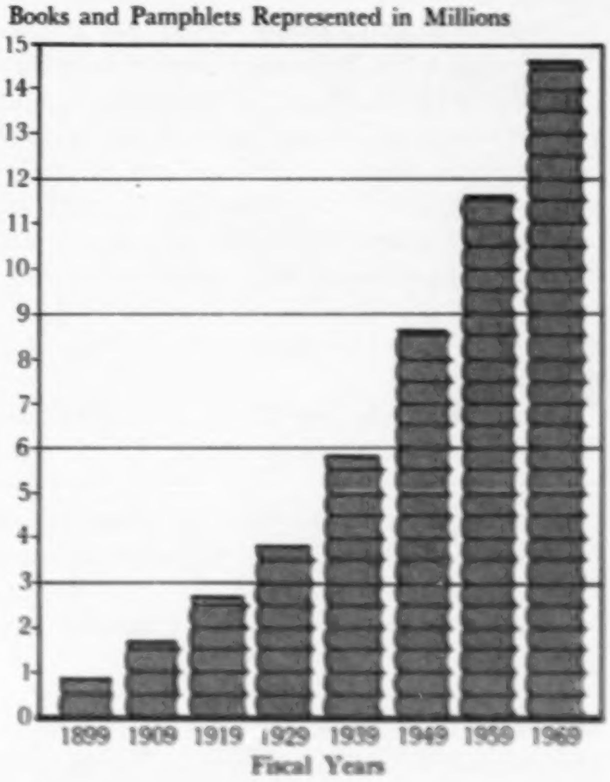
Eight musical works commissioned by the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress were received, and seven new commissions were issued to composers of Yugoslavia, Germany, Switzerland, and the United States. The foundation presented a concert of commissioned works, under the direction of Richard Dufallo, on September 13, 1968, on the occasion of the Eighth Congress of the International Association of Music Libraries and the Sixth Congress of the International Music Council.

Ten of the 15 poetry readings, lectures, and discussions presented during the 1968–69 season were under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. Children's Book Week was observed in October 1968 with a dramatic reading from Louisa May Alcott's works, including her journal; and a showing of the motion picture *Little Women*, starring Katharine Hepburn. The Prints and Photographs Division presented two lectures: Kemp Niver spoke on early motion pictures and showed examples of the films he had prepared from early paper prints, and Christopher Roads illustrated his lecture on "Film as Historical Evidence" with examples from the motion picture collections of the Imperial War Museum in London, of which he is assistant director.

Complete lists of the concerts and other programs are given in the appendixes.

Several changes of administration occurred in the Reference Department during the year. Roy P. Basler, Director of the Department since 1958, was appointed Chief of the Manuscript Division, effective October 1, 1968. In this position Dr. Basler also occupies the Chair of American History. John Lester Nolan, Associate Director of the Department since 1958, succeeded Dr. Basler and served as Director until his retirement in April 1969. Paul L. Berry, Director of the Administrative Department since 1967, succeeded Mr. Nolan as Associate Director of the Reference Department in October and as Director in April.

*Growth of the Book Collection, 1899–1969*



## Development of the Collections

For the past few years these annual reports have emphasized the importance of foreign acquisitions programs under Public Law 480 and Title II–C of the Higher Education Act to the development of the Library's collections on which its reference services and bibliographic activities are based. The impact, however, of these programs on the role of the 120 Reference Department officers who are responsible for recommending materials for addition to the collections has never been fully described. Paradoxically, while fundamental changes in philosophy and techniques have taken place in acquisitions of current materials and the approach has shifted from selectivity to the greater comprehensiveness and the nearly automatic blanket arrangements demanded by the Library's centralized cataloging responsibilities, the function of the recommending officers has assumed added importance on two major counts. At the acquisitions level, it is now their task to identify and recommend those elusive but important publications that are either difficult to obtain through commercial channels or that have been excluded, for a variety of reasons, from shipments by the overseas suppliers. Later, when the materials are received and added to the collections, the recommending officers, who as reference librarians are also interpreters of these collections to the readers, must identify those that will give the reader and researcher what is most original and fundamental in current thought and developments.

Within the Department, recommending officers are selected because of their knowledge of a specified subject field, geographic area, or language. Each one is expected, within his field, to be familiar with the book trade and other current sources of materials, with the Library's collections and their strengths and weaknesses, with the information needs of the Government, the scholarly public, and the general public at large, and, ultimately, with the current acquisitions programs of the Library. With this not indifferent background, recommending officers examine incoming publications, recommend specific titles for acquisition, and identify areas in which the collections should be strengthened or in which national demand is expected to be heavy.

Materials received under the various acquisitions programs are subjected to regular screening and scrutiny so that the Processing Department can be alerted to unwanted categories of materials as well as wanted titles that have not been received. Conspicuous among the latter category are publications of research and academic institutions issued noncommercially and in small editions. Bibliography records are also examined regularly for items not received with a view to initiating follow-up action. To keep abreast of the Library's increasing resources in their special fields, Reference Department staff members review preliminary cards representing current acquisitions. All of these procedures enable the recommending officers to gain an informed picture of the quality of the entire intake and, in liaison with the Processing Department, to propose improvements in acquisitions.

To the formulation and execution of foreign procurement programs, the Department's area and subject specialists have brought their familiarity with library and publishing conditions in specific countries and, frequently, a personal acquaintance with leading officials of cooperating foreign national libraries. When the foreign participants are only vaguely aware of the Library's specific requirements, it is essential, in drafting the basic agreements, to define categories of wanted materials as well as types of publications to be excluded as extraneous to the collecting needs of research libraries. During the current year, for example, Reference Department personnel assisted in negotiations for the inclusion of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia in the National Program for Acquisition and Cataloging (NPAC). The Department's recommending officers have participated in the daily selection of additional materials from the countries in which there are Title II–C programs for acquisitions.

The effectiveness of recommending officers or of officers who seek gifts of rare materials is fully tested, however, in the acquisition of retrospective and unique items. The importance of these noncurrent materials to the Library of Congress as the national library of the United States cannot be sufficiently stressed. In the history of science as well as in the humanities and social sciences, the continuity and depth and comprehensiveness of the Library's collections form one of the Nation's greatest assets. Awareness of this fact has increased rather than diminished in recent years, with the widening of U.S. concerns and commitments. Far from representing an antiquarian interest, the improvement of the existing collections and the filling of serious gaps that may still exist has become a fully contemporary and vital activity.

The agreement signed by the Library in 1968 with the American Film Institute provides for the gift, deposit, and loan of films deemed significant in the history of the motion picture as a communication and art medium and for the copying of these films as required for preservation. Its implementation bore a rich harvest in fiscal 1969—the deposit of the largest collection ever received in the Motion Picture Section, consisting of more than 700 feature films and about 900 short subjects and representing almost the entire surviving RKO production of the 1930's and 1940's, a period sadly underrepresented in the Library collections in the past. Other notable motion pictures located by the AFI and sent to the Library include American silent films from the George Marshall Collection and selected features from Paramount. Among the films chosen for the permanent collections from copyright deposits are such box office successes as *A Man for All Seasons, The Taming of the Shrew, Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf, Un Homme et Une Femme, Judith, Alfie,* and *The Sound of Music,* as well as a number of documentaries from National Educational Television, including films on American artists and photographers such as Willem de Kooning, Robert Rauschenberg, Jack Tworkow, Dorothea Lange, and Edward Weston. An interdepartmental committee was established in the spring of 1968 to advise the Librarian of Congress on the motion picture collections and program. Composed of Library representatives, the committee can, when appropriate, invite other specialists to attend its meetings.

Nine selections, chosen from the work submitted to the 21st National Exhibition of Prints by the Committee To Select Prints for Purchase Under the Pennell Fund, and 40 prints by African artists, given by the Harmon Foundation, were added to the collections. The widow of Max Beckmann completed her gift of 15 drawings by her late husband for his lithograph series, *Day and Dream*. The lithographs themselves were purchased later in the year. Fifteen photographs by Edward Steichen, some of them his own early prints, were acquired by purchase, and Captain Steichen added two other photographs as a gift to the Library.

Psychedelic posters to document the current poster craze were ordered from both American and European dealers. Early movie posters, prize-winning posters from Japan and Switzerland, and posters produced for the student protest movement and for the Mexico City Olympics were also significant acquisitions.

The collection of Walt Whitman materials assembled over more than four decades by Charles E. Feinberg has been known to scholars, librarians, and the general public for years. Its acquisition by the Library of Congress, made possible by the generosity of anonymous benefactors, is the fulfillment of the dream of Whitman's literary executors, the hope of the Joint Committee on the Library, and the planning and negotiation of the Library staff and Mr. Feinberg himself. It includes more than 1,300 of Whitman's manuscripts, nearly 1,200 of his letters, notes, and memoranda, over 1,700 letters addressed to him, 125 volumes from the poet's library, and some 3,000 books about him. An exhibition of materials drawn from this collection was opened at the Library in May 1969.

A three-page letter written by George Washington while peace negotiations were taking place in Paris at the close of the American Revolution was given to the Library of Congress by Sol Feinstone, a well-known manuscript collector of Washington Crossing, Pa. Writing to James McHenry from his encampment at Newburgh, N.Y., on August 15, 1782, General Washington indicated his uneasiness at the long and inconclusive negotiations in Paris in the following words: ". . . 'tis plain their [the English] only aim is to gain time that they may become more formidable at Sea—form new Alliances, if possible—or disunite us. Be their object what it may, we, if wise, should push our preparations with vigour; for nothing will hasten Peace more than to be in a condition for War."

Another notable addition to the Library's manuscript collections was a group of James G. Blaine papers, the gift of his granddaughter, Mrs. Robert Littell of New York City. The comparative scarcity of Blaine papers has been puzzling to scholars and Library staff alike. A giant in his own day, Blaine has heretofore been represented in the Manuscript Division by a small collection of papers, which this gift will increase substantially, undoubtedly providing a subject for detailed study by those interested in late 19th-century American history. Included in Mrs. Littell's gift were notable papers of her father, Walter Damrosch.

The Owen Wister papers were augmented by a substantial gift from his daughter, Mrs. Walter Stokes of St. Davids, Pa., who also made available to the Library an important journal of Wister's grandmother, the noted actress Fanny Kemble.

Transfers from the Copyright Office to the manuscript collection included *Amos and Andy* radio scripts and W. C. Fields vaudeville scripts. Additional transfers of this kind are planned.

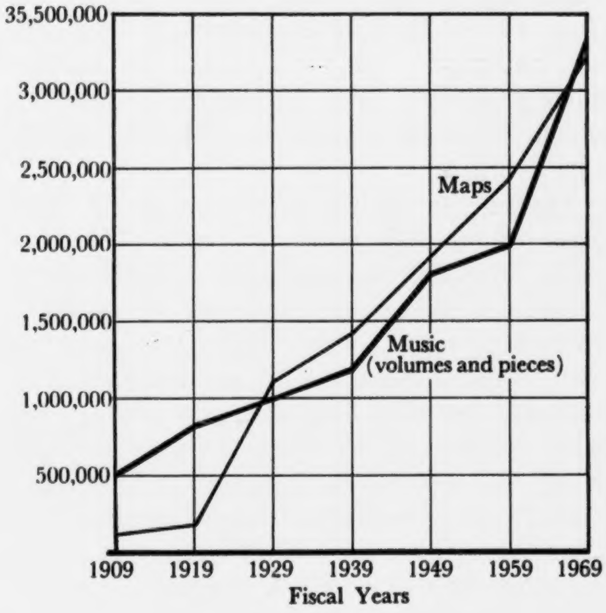
One of the most interesting single acquisitions of the year was an autograph letter from Benjamin Franklin to the patriot and amateur musician, Francis Hopkinson, dated at London on August 15, 1765, which discusses Franklin's musical invention, the glass harmonica. Sergei Rachmaninoff's daughter, Mrs. Irina Wolkonsky, added 467 letters to and from the composer to those she had previously donated, making the Library's Rachmaninoff manuscript collection probably the largest outside Russia. Mrs. Wolkonsky also gave the Library six autograph letters of Tchaikovsky. Music manuscripts and rare editions of the 20th century, received as gifts, include works of Richard Strauss, Howard Hanson, Roy Harris, Aaron Copland, Samuel Barber, and Igor Stravinsky.

Of interest to historians of turn-of-the-century America is the purchase of a collection of phonograph records that include 133 Berliner Gramophone Company records issued between 1896 and 1900 (Emile Berliner was the inventor of the lateral-cut disc), 31 Zonophone records dating between 1899 and 1904, two rare 1899 Vitaphone records, 67 records manufactured by Eldridge R. Johnson in 1900 and 1901 before he founded the Victor Talking Machine Company, and 30 early Victor records dating from 1902 to 1909. Among the prominent singers represented in the collection are Ferruccio Giannini, Rosa Chalia, and Emilio de Gogorza, including recordings he made under the pseudonyms Signor Francisco, Herbert Goddard, and Edward Franklin. The most famous of the popular entertainers of the day, among them Len Spencer, William F. Hooley, Dan W. Quinn, George J. Gaskin, and Billy Golden, are also in evidence. Recordings by Sousa's Band, including one of *Stars and Stripes Forever* made in 1897 only a few months after its composition, Victor Herbert's Band, the Banda Rossa from Italy, and such great brass soloists as Arthur Pryor, Walter B. Rogers, Herbert L. Clarke, and Jules Levy are all joined in this parade of rarities.

Ulysses "Jim" Walsh, a noted discographer who gave the Library nearly 4,500 Edison "Diamond Discs" in fiscal 1968, donated his remaining 740 disc recordings cut in the vertical or "hill-and-dale" process, together with 1,100 cylinder recordings dating from before the turn of the century to the late 1920's.

The Archive of Folk Song purchased 50 seven-inch tapes of Yiddish folk songs gathered by Mrs. Ruth Rubin, the leading American collector and researcher in this field. The National Federation of Music Clubs added to its Folk Music Archive in the Library, which now consists of approximately 700 pages of manuscripts and 22 hours of tape recordings. Another significant collection was acquired through the duplication of 88 tapes lent to the archive by Ralph Rinzler, who, during the period 1964–66, collected extensively among French-speaking Cajun musicians of Louisiana, Gaelic singers, fiddlers, and pipers in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and English ballad singers in Newfoundland.

*Growth of Map and Music Collections, 1909–69*



Important contributions in the field of public affairs included gifts by NBC Radio of 57 reels of tape covering the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy, by Lawrence Spivak of 927 transcriptions and tape recordings of *Meet the Press* television programs, 1944–50, and by the National Press Club of 439 tape recordings of speeches delivered at the club by world statesmen and other celebrated figures over the past 17 years.

Between 1936 and 1942 Col. Lawrence Martin, then Chief of the Map Division, made an intensive study of the various editions of John Melish's *Map of the United States,* published between 1816 and 1823. In an effort to unravel the chronology of the map, he sought to acquire copies by purchase, exchange, transfer, and photocopy and in 1942 reported that

"The Library of Congress has originals of sixteen . . . editions (i.e., variant states) and photostats of the others." Five states of the map, which the Library previously had only in photocopies, were purchased at auction during the fiscal year, giving the Library 21 of the 25 identified editions of Melish's significant work.

During the middle years of the 19th century, private and commercial map publishing in the United States expanded greatly, in part because of the introduction and perfection of various processes for reproducing maps at low cost. Maps of cities, towns, and counties, particularly for New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the States north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi, were produced in large numbers. They were printed by lithographic processes, often in color on glazed paper, in limited editions. Because of the detailed information they carry, such as names of owners and size of land holdings, and because of the contemporary illustrations that decorate their margins, town and county maps are invaluable historical records of America in the Victorian Age. One of the most important producers of town and county maps during the years 1847 to 1864 was Robert Pearsall Smith, whose map publishing career is described by Walter W. Ristow in the July 1969 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress.* The Library's collection of county maps is more extensive than any other in the United States, and concerted efforts have been made to strengthen it further by obtaining originals of photocopies of some 150 missing items.

Descriptions of selected items from the Library's cartographic acquisitions appear in the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin,* the *Handbook of Latin American Studies,* the bulletin issued by the Special Libraries Association's Geography and Map Division, and in each quarterly issue of *Surveying and Mapping,* the official journal of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping.

Current interest in underground and protest periodicals is one of the signs of the times. Through purchase and gift, a large group of sample copies was assembled for review to determine which titles should be acquired on a regular basis. The remaining sample copies are to be placed in a special collection that should prove to be valuable source material on the social movements of the decade.

In a continuing effort to fill gaps in the newspaper collections, the Serial Division ordered microfilm copies of a number of leading Southern newspapers of the Civil War period. The present representation is scanty, except for papers of Richmond and Charleston. One of the newspaper projects completed during the year was the filming of *al-Hoda,* an Arabic-language newspaper published in New York City. Microfilm copies of two influential magazines, *The Nation* (1865–1948) and *The New Republic* (1914–52), were among the 86,000 items added to the Microfilm Reading Room collection.

The Library's holdings of the Cuban communist magazine *Hoy* (1959–65) were completed with the receipt of 80 issues on exchange from the Biblioteca Nacional José Martí, Havana.

The program to acquire on microfilm 11 significant Spanish newspapers spanning the period 1850 to date, in which the Hispanic Foundation and a group of specialists in modern Spanish history is engaged, moved forward. In April 1969 the Photoduplication Service announced the availability of positive microfilm of *El Sol* for the period from June 1, 1922. Last year the Library reported that it had acquired from the British Museum a positive microfilm of *La Epoca* for January 2, 1870–June 30, 1909. Filming of the Library's own holdings, scheduled for the near future, will extend the file on microfilm to July 1936. Also scheduled for completion soon are *El Crisol* (1931–32) and its successor, *La Luz* (1932–34).

The Rubén Darío collection of books, manuscripts, and periodicals was enriched by the purchase of a rare first edition of the Nicaraguan poet's finest single work, *Cantos de Vida y Esperanza, Los Cisnes y Otros Poemas,* published in Madrid in 1905. When this work appeared he was already the acknowledged guiding genius of the movement that initiated the history-making era of *Modernismo* in Spain and Spanish America. This first edition is all the more prized inasmuch as the Library already had Darío holographs of 20 of the volume's 59 poems, the gift in 1949 of Juan Ramón Jiménez, Darío's friend and disciple.

Lessing J. Rosenwald of Jenkintown, Pa., made his initial gift of rare illustrated volumes to the Library in 1943, and his 11th gift—made during the past fiscal year—marked the silver anniversary of a collection that now totals more than 2,500 valued items. Among the 10 outstanding books presented by Mr. Rosenwald were four printed before 1501. He also gave a number of facsimile editions made from the Rosenwald originals by the Trianon Press. Twenty important early illustrated books have been purchased from the Rosenwald Fund. Descriptions of many of these acquisitions appear in the July 1969 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress.*

To the Upton Sinclair collection has been added a copy of the rarest of all his first editions, the so-called fig leaf edition of *Oil!* This work was banned in Boston because of certain passages thought to be offensive, whereupon Sinclair published for sale in Massachusetts an edition having the nine offending pages blacked out by large fig leaves. Two pages consisted largely of passages from the *Song of Solomon,* which, as the author noted, "you may read in any copy of the Old Testament." Another rare acquisition, received from the Free Library of Philadelphia, was the *Hibernian Journal* of Dublin, volumes 1 to 3 (1771–73).

Although the science and technology collection of the Library emphasizes the most current information, older books of historical significance are constantly sought. Among the early works purchased during the year was the first edition of Johannes Hevelius' *Cometographia, Totam Naturam Cometarum; Utpote Sedem, Parallaxes, etc., nec non Motum Eorum Summe Admirandum, Exhibens,* published in Danzig in 1668. The 38 copper plates were engraved by the author, the 913 pages and index are bound in vellum, and the book has a dedicatory preface to Louis XIV, who was an enthusiastic patron of the Danzig astronomer. Hevelius' fame and the rarity of early works on comets make this a prized acquisition and a significant addition to the collection of Hevelius' works in the Library.

K. A. Steiner of A. Asher and Company in Amsterdam presented copies of the publications listed in their catalog, *Asher Reprints on Natural History,* which includes such titles as M. J. Berkeley's *Decades of Fungi,* E. Boissier's *Flore Orientalis* in five volumes and supplement, and Cuvier and Valenciennes' *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons.*

On the occasion of his visit to the Library to give a lecture and a poetry reading, the noted Australian poet A. D. Hope was asked to survey the Library's holdings of Australian belles lettres. The result was a list of some 200 titles recommended for acquisition; these items are to be acquired as they can be located and as funds permit.

At least 2,400 children's books were received from other countries during the year through NPAC as well as a number of exchange arrangements, acquisitions of great benefit to the active Children's Book Section. The largest number came from Germany, the USSR, and England. Among the section's activities were a review of *The World of Children's Literature* to identify reference works not represented in the Library and the listing of wanted children's books of Sierra Leone to be included in a larger list prepared by the African Section and sent to the American Embassy, Freetown.

Early in the year, Samir Zoghby, Assistant Head of the African Section, completed a report on his survey trip to Equatorial Africa, Tunisia, France, and Belgium. This report was issued in 100 copies for limited distribution within the Library and to African specialists throughout the United States. His findings and firsthand observations have been followed up with specific recommendations for strengthening the African acquisitions program.

One of the results of the recent Cultural Revolution in Mainland China has been the virtual cessation of publishing activities. As in the previous year only ephemera, such as the newly printed *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and pamphlets containing anti-Soviet and anti-American propaganda, were received. On the other hand, publishing in Taiwan and Hong Kong appears to have expanded appreciably. In July 1968 the National Central Library in Taipei began issuing *Hsin shu mu lu,* a monthly bibliography of books received. This is the nearest approach to a Taiwan national bibliography and is a most valuable acquisitions tool. As the result of a trip to the Far East by K. T. Wu, head of the Chinese and Korean Section, more than 1,300 volumes of noncurrent Chinese publications were added to the collections. Perhaps the most important single Chinese publication acquired during the past year is *Ming shih lu* (Veritable Records of the Ming Dynasty) in 183 Chinese-style stitched volumes, a gift from the Academia Sinica in Taiwan. It is reproduced from a microfilm made by the Library of Congress when the original manuscript, belonging to the National Library of Peking, was sent here, along with many other rare books, for safekeeping during World War II.

Two Chinese language newspapers bearing the same romanized title, *Shih pao,* were received on microfilm. They are *The Eastern Times,* Shanghai, 1909–37, in 299 reels, and *The Truth Post,* Peking, 1928–38, in 10 reels. A rare Persian manuscript, *Tashrīh al-Aqwām* (Anatomy of Nations), compiled in India by Lt. Col. James Skinner and completed in 1825, was received as a gift. It is lavishly illustrated with 120 colored miniatures.

Of great benefit to the growth of the Library's Armenian collections was the gift of $10,000 from the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, Lisbon, Portugal, for the purchase of retrospective publications. Orders for about 500 titles to be purchased with these funds had already been placed at the end of the fiscal year.

Since the establishment of an NPAC center in Tokyo in March 1968, receipts of current, commercially published Japanese monographs have more than tripled, rising from a level of 4,000 volumes in past years to 14,000 in fiscal 1969.

A survey of the Library's holdings of *Statistik des Deutschen Reichs* (1871–1944) emphasized the need to fill substantial gaps with recently published reprint editions. Efforts were also made to assemble sets of the national bibliographies of constituent republics of the Soviet Union and to complete them by obtaining microfilm from other libraries. Among the important receipts from Eastern Europe were *Clades Dantiscanorum anno Domini XVII Aprilis,* by the renowned Polish historian Jan Łasicki, an important document on the conflict between the Polish King Stefan Batory and the rebellious citizens of Danzig, published in 1578 in Frankfurt am Main; several lexicographical works of great value for the study of Czechoslovakia's past, including Hermann Heller's *Mährens Männer der Gegenwart,* published in Brünn, 1855, and Karel Kukla's *Velký lidový slovník naučný* (Great Encyclopedic Dictionary), published in Prague in 1907; and a microprint copy of the rare *Handbook of the USSR Writers' Union* for 1966, a mine of otherwise inaccessible information.

## Organization of the Collections

No matter what the size of a library's collection, unless it is efficiently organized and effectively preserved, acquisition programs may be meaningless and reference service will be impossible. The Reference Department has custody of all the Library's collections except law materials. It strives to organize the cataloged and the uncataloged materials in those collections, among the largest in the world. It has also continued, with increasing emphasis, to identify deteriorating items in the collections and to prepare them for preservation treatment. Like a river emptying into a bucket, the irreversible flow of materials into the limited space available within the Library requires prompt action and constant vigilance, entailing many shifts, some overflow, and an unremitting challenge to the ingenuity of the Reference Department custodial divisions.

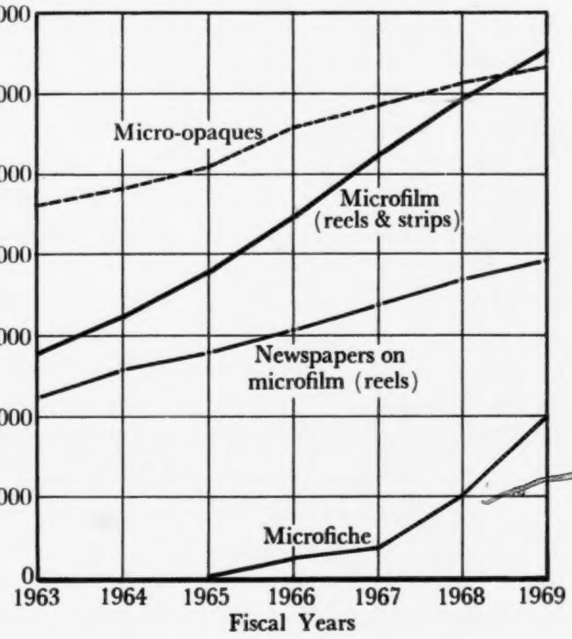
Processing the continually expanding collections of nonbook and related materials that, because of peculiarities of language, format, or content, do not lend themselves readily to normal cataloging procedures is the responsibility of the Reference Department. Over 50 staff members are involved in processing activities on a full-time basis, and many others spend considerable time in processing and related activities.

For example, during the past fiscal year the 15 members of the Manuscript Division's Preparation Section completed the processing of 44 manuscript collections and prepared registers for 20 separate collections. The 14 members of the Processing Section of the Geography and Map Division are responsible for cataloging atlases and processing the enormous map collection, and staff members of the Prints and Photographs Division daily face the challenge of organizing and processing the poster, print, photograph, and motion picture collections. Phonorecords and newspapers also require special handling and treatment.

Microforms, magnetic tapes, and safety film are important weapons in the Library's fight against the deterioration of books and other materials and its concurrent struggle for comprehensive acquisitions, space, and convenience for readers. The Library receives large quantities of microfilm through purchase, exchange, and gift, and through its preservation program an increasing number of its books, newspapers, and serials are being transferred to microfilm. The conversion of acetate discs to magnetic tape and of nitrate motion picture film to safety film are also important aspects of the preservation program. Because of the rapidly growing collection of serials in microform, a considerable amount of time was spent during the past fiscal year in developing procedures for improving their bibliographical control.

Overall administrative and fiscal responsibility for the preservation program lies in the Administrative Department, but selecting and preparing library materials for preservation treatment and establishing priorities for their processing are responsibilities of the custodial divisions of the Reference Department. Ranging in diversity from the abolitionist journal *The Liberator* to the *Saigon Daily News,* 182 serial and newspaper titles, selected and prepared by the Serial and Orientalia Divisions, were filmed for preservation during 1969. Other titles include the *Boston Herald, Pravda, Kung Lung Pao* (Taipei), the *Ketchikan Daily News,* and several volumes of Tokyo telephone directories.

*Microforms in the Library's Collections, 1963–1969*



The Serial Division, which has custody of the Library's newspapers except for those in oriental languages, added approximately 12,000 reels to its collection of newspapers on microfilm, bringing the total number of reels available to readers to 153,000. As a result, the bound newspaper sets decreased from 119,000 to 113,000 volumes. To free further precious space within the Library buildings, in December the remaining bound sets of foreign newspapers were moved to storage in Alexandria, Va. Requests for volumes in storage can be filled in 24 to 48 hours.

Since its inception in 1962, the Public Law 480 Program has been an important source of monographs, newspapers, and serials for the collections of the Library of Congress, as well as for university library collections throughout the country. In 1969, as in past years, newspapers in vernacular languages received from Indonesia and the United Arab Republic were collated and prepared for microfilming in the Orientalia Division, and English-language newspapers from these areas were prepared for filming in the Serial Division. Newspapers from India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Nepal were filmed in the New Delhi office and the negative microfilm forwarded to the Library, where positive microfilm copies were made. Current Israeli newspapers are now filmed in Jerusalem by the Jewish National and University Library, from which the Library obtains positive copies.

The Public Law 480 Program is only one of the many examples of cooperation between the Library of Congress and other libraries. In various cooperative microfilming projects, Library custodial units worked closely with other institutions. For example, the Serial Division loaned over 2,500 issues of foreign newspapers for filming, the principal borrowers being the Center for Research Libraries, Cornell University, and the University of Florida.

The program for making soft prints and safety negatives from still nitrate negatives in the Historic American Buildings Survey produced 2,300 safety negatives for preservation of this valuable national resource.

The enormous influx of motion pictures acquired through the American Film Institute agreement required additional rented storage space. Temporary nitrate-film storage space was found in the former MGM building on Third Street NW., and negotiations were completed for occupancy of sophisticated nitrate vaults at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, near Dayton, Ohio.

Over 650,000 feet of nitrate motion picture film were replaced by laboratory processing and by purchase and an additional 260,000 feet through exchange agreements. A new agreement for the preservation of nitrate German feature films was negotiated with the Friedrich Wilhelm Murnau Foundation in Wiesbaden, Germany. Under its terms, nearly 600 nitrate films in the Library's motion picture collection will be exchanged for new acetate copies of the same titles.

In 1899 the new Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam, reported that the previous year's estimate of the size of the music collection "was based upon a mere measurement" and that an actual count showed that there were 277,465 pieces in the collection. At the end of fiscal 1969 there were over 3,800,000 pieces of music, books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and recordings in the custody of the Music Division. Preservation of the varied forms in this enormous collection is a formidable task.

In the Recorded Sound Section, the most important preservation activity during fiscal 1969 was the transfer of over 8,500 deteriorating acetate discs to polyester-base magnetic tape. These included recordings of *Meet the Press* programs, speeches by Frank Knox, and newscasts by Raymond Gram Swing. Also, approximately 15,000 early shellac disc recordings were cleaned in the division's ultrasonic cleaner and packaged in special dust and fungus resistant containers.

The preservation project for acetate discs in the Archive of Folk Song, initiated two years ago under grants from the Martha Baird Rockefeller Fund for Music, Inc., was completed in fiscal 1969. In all, through the grants, the contents of approximately 10,000 discs and 115 early tapes have been transferred to preservation tape. With the construction and testing of the Recording Laboratory's prototype of an all-purpose cylinder playback machine, a number of archive cylinder recordings were copied, the first reproductions of these cylinders in 15 years.

Under a parallel program, through arrangements with the Exchange and Gift Division and with the cooperation of the Photoduplication Service, custodial divisions of the Reference Department ensure the preservation of materials in the collections by making master negatives of selected publications or manuscripts as well as positive copies for use. The Music Division launched a notable project, "Musical Works on Microfilm," the master negative and positive service microfilm of some 60 musical works, ranging from a long historical series to collected editions of various composers. A few individual works such as a manuscript of Adolphe Adam's ballet *Giselle* are also included. A beginning was made on microfilming the Albert Schatz libretto collection, one of the most important in the world. Acquired in 1908, it contains about 12,500 librettos dating from the early 17th century and the beginning of opera to the 19th. Notable manuscript collections prepared for microfilming by the Manuscript Division included the Whitelaw Reid papers and the records of the American Colonization Society. Microfilming of materials in the Geography and Map Division centered on the program to obtain master negatives of U.S. county maps listed in its publication *Land Ownership Maps* (1967).

The announcement during the fiscal year of the impending removal of the Geography and Map Division to rented quarters in Alexandria, Va., resulted in time-consuming planning for the transfer of the 3,200,000 maps and 31,000 atlases in the world's largest cartographic collection. Despite this demand on the staff, great strides were made toward the development of computer-aided bibliographic control of the vast collections of single-sheet maps.

As in past years, a summer map processing project was organized in the Geography and Map Division to help reduce its unprocessed backlog of set and series maps and hydrographic charts. All 18 participants in the project held degrees in geography or library science, and eight had experience as map librarians. They sorted and arranged approximately 118,000 maps, toured other geography and map installations in the Washington area, and performed numerous tasks within the division. In exchange for their services during their 12-week stay, participants from cooperating institutions selected almost 30,000 maps and 783 atlases from the duplicate collections for their sponsoring organizations.

Seventy years ago it was estimated that the Manuscript Division held about 26,500 manuscripts. In 1969 the estimate had grown to nearly 30 million pieces. Processing of a manuscript collection requires its basic organization and the preparation of registers, catalog cards, and labels. Collections—containing a total of 1,158,000 pieces—were so processed during fiscal 1969, more than in any other recent year. Among the larger ones were the collection of the Southern Regional Office of the National Urban League, 85,000 items, and the Carl Spaatz papers, 115,000.

The Presidential Papers Program in the Manuscript Division was undertaken in 1958. With the publication, shortly after the close of fiscal 1969, of the *Index to the James K. Polk Papers* and of the microfilm copy of that collection, papers of 18 of the 23 Presidents represented in the program were completed. Publication on microfilm of the Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft papers, with accompanying indexes, is expected in fiscal 1970, making a total of 2,291 reels for 20 Presidential collections with index entries for 1,370,000 items available. Substantial progress has been made in indexing the Woodrow Wilson papers, and a start was made on the James A. Garfield papers. Completion of the work on these two collections and on the Thomas Jefferson papers is expected within the next two years. The availability on microfilm of the Presidential Papers has been a boon to scholars in the United States and, indeed, throughout the world. For example, microfilm copies of the James Monroe papers can now be used in 126 libraries in this country and in Australia, Canada, England, and Germany.

The Bitting Collection of Gastronomy, assembled by Katherine Golden Bitting, is made up of materials dating from the earliest times to the present century on the sources, preparation, and consumption of foods, as well as on their chemistry, bacteriology, and preservation. It was given to the Library in 1940 and is housed in the Rare Book Division. The cataloging of its 2,500 volumes was completed during the past fiscal year, and work was begun on the Frederick W. Goudy collection of typography.

The cooperative program for the microfilming of official gazettes at the New York Public Library has been dormant for several years. It has now been resumed and the Library of Congress, through the Serial Division and the Law Library, has again been requested to participate through the loan of missing issues of several titles.

Through arrangements made by the Photoduplication Service and the Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation, Inc., the Library undertook to assemble and prepare for microfilming as complete a file as possible of the important economic periodical *Dry Goods Economist*.

Separate divisions for prints and photographs, music, maps, and manuscripts were established in 1897 when the Library of Congress moved from the Capitol into the present Main Building. Since then the collections of these divisions have increased the national assets and at the same time have presented the Library with complex problems of organization, maintenance, and preservation.

The Prints and Photographs Division is responsible not only for organizing and maintaining approximately 3,800,000 prints, photographs, photographic negatives, drawings and other pictorial items, as well as approximately 97,000 reels in the motion picture collections, but also for giving reference service based on them. During the past fiscal year, the rearrangement of much of the poster collection was begun, and work continued on the new list of subject headings for the pictorial collections.

## Automation Activities

The Reference Department, as prime user of the Central Bibliographic System, has a vital role in plans for its automation. A departmentwide working group was formed during the year to come to grips with the problems involved and to advise the Director on specific projects. With his staff, the Director participated in the total Library effort to design a blueprint for automation.

No new projects for automation were started in the Department, but developmental work begun last year was continued and in the case of the Geography and Map Division, reached fruition in a fully automated system of cataloging thematic maps. Utilizing the MARC II format and a worksheet especially designed for map input and working in cooperation with the Information Systems Office, the division by year's end was able to produce book catalogs in author, subject, and shelflist order. Sample printouts, listing maps of selected States, were also prepared.

The initial sample catalogs listed some 900 records. By the end of June the file had grown to 1,600. Although this represents but a small percentage of the annual intake of thematic maps, the procedures developed provide the vehicle for expanding the map cataloging program. In the coming year the division anticipates the routine cataloging of all thematic map accessions of significant reference value. As the program develops its benefits will be shared with other libraries through the products it generates. The Conference on Automation in Federal Map Libraries, mentioned earlier in this chapter, was a direct result of these activities.

Systems work continued on Project START (Science and Technology Automated Research Task). Toward the end of the previous year, a sample book catalog for control of the science reference collection was produced through this computer-based information system. Work during the current year centered on the development of programs to convert the file to the MARC II format. As the year ended, plans were going forward to apply the format for serials to scientific and technical journals and to update and expand the reference collection catalog.

Development and refinement of the Information Resources Information System (IRIS) of the Science and Technology Division's National Referral Center also progressed during the year. Efforts centered on adapting commercial information retrieval software to IRIS to provide retrieval capability and report output. IRIS was used successfully to provide printouts of information resources in each of 18 States and to produce ready reference aids in card form for the division's referral specialists.

A significant application of the MARC II format was its use in the production of the *Bibliography on Snow, Ice, and Frozen Ground,* a continuing effort sponsored by the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. With the implementation of a computer-oriented system, monthly accession printouts and quarterly author and subject indexes were produced automatically. More than 1,400 records were entered in the computer store. A cumulative volume with author and subject indexes is expected during the coming year.

Work preparatory to the automated production of a book catalog of the Main Reading Room reference collection progressed substantially. MARC II input sheets were completed for monographs in six subject classes.

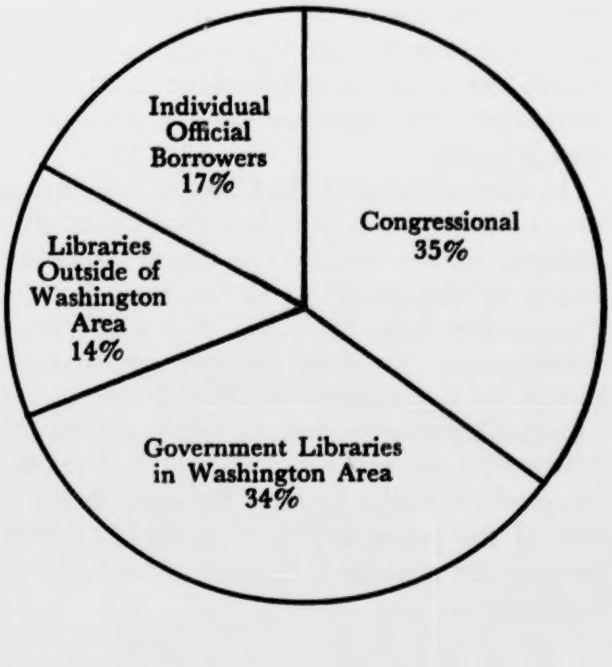
Preliminary planning was begun or continued in several divisions of the Reference Department on a variety of potential ADP applications, including the Historic American Buildings Survey collection in the Prints and Photographs Division, the central charge file in the Loan Division, the *National Directory of Latin Americanists* in the Hispanic Foundation, and the Archive of Folk Song in the Music Division.

## Bibliographic Activities and Reference Services

". . . one of the nobler beings, second only to guardian angels and honest mechanics, is a good reference librarian." These words, used by an author in dedicating his book to a Library of Congress librarian who had helped him in his research, are a tribute to reference librarians everywhere. With other similar tributes, his words are a reminder that, despite the tremendous volume of inquiries LC librarians handle, they still take the time to see and serve the reader as an individual.

Over 2,177,000 books and other library materials from the Library's collections were used by the 877,000 readers served by the Reference Department during fiscal 1969. The staff answered approximately 750,000 requests for information or for assistance in obtaining information; 43 percent of these requests were made in person, 40 percent by telephone, and 17 percent by mail. The General Reference and Bibliography Division received the largest number of inquiries and in turn referred many of them to subject specialists in other divisions. The remainder were answered by the division's own staff members, who are themselves specialists. Each of the divisions, of course, received inquiries directly from readers who were already familiar with their resources. A good many quests for information involve more than one division; thus a reader studying a particular phase of American history may begin his research in the general book collections and later consult the papers of a statesman in the Manuscript Division, newspapers in the original or on microfilm, photographs from the Historic American Buildings Survey, and even early maps and city plans. If copying is permissible, he may order photocopies of materials in the Library's collections to permit continuation of his research elsewhere or to use as illustrations in a publication of his work.

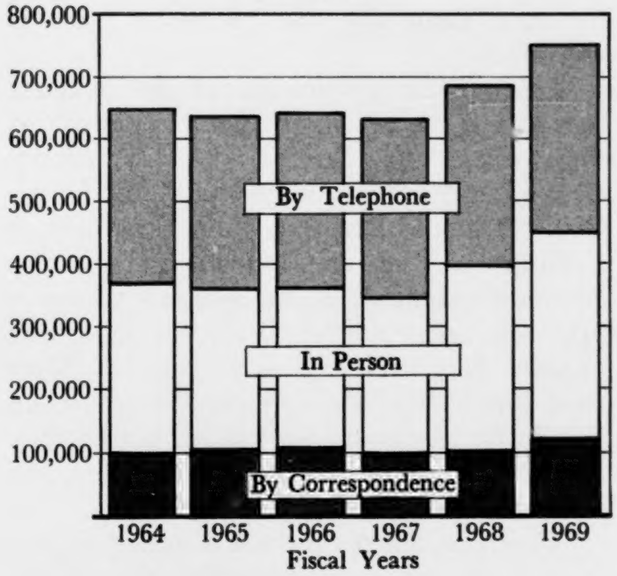
*Loan of Materials, 1969*



The surge of interest in Negro affairs, one of the major trends noted during the year, aptly demonstrates the involvement of the Reference Department and the special collections in the communication between the Library and its users. To answer the innumerable questions asked either in person or through correspondence, the Library must use not only books and periodicals but also manuscripts, pictorial materials, and the music collections. Questions on Jupiter Hammon, an early Negro poet, on W. T. Vernon, a Negro college president who served as Register of the Treasury, 1906–11, and on the Negro's contribution to American history and culture illustrate the kind of information sought by Library users. *The Negro in the United States,* a bibliography prepared for the Library by Dorothy B. Porter of Howard University, an eminent authority in the field, was in press at the end of the fiscal year. In the Manuscript Reading Room there was continual demand for the papers of the NAACP, the National Urban League, Booker T. Washington, and the American Colonization Society. These four collections, in 8,000 file boxes, accounted for more than 1,400 requests. Among the editorial projects making intensive use of the Library's manuscript collections was one for the publication of the papers of Booker T. Washington. In the Prints and Photographs Division, Negro history clearly led the list of requests for pictorial materials, no doubt reflecting the need for illustrations for black studies textbooks and for magazine articles. Negro history also took first place among users associated with television and documentary film projects.

In November 1968 the Chief of the Manuscript Division took part in a conference on a national union catalog of Negro materials called by the National Endowment for the Humanities. John McDonough, a specialist in 19th-century American manuscripts, participated in a program on Negro history at Howard University, presenting a paper on the Library's manuscript and archival sources for the study of Negro history. An expanded version of the paper appeared in the July 1969 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress.*

*Reference Department Direct Reference Services*



Reference requests in the Children's Book Section also reflected the interest in Negro life and history noted in other sections of the Library.

The preceding summary is a significant illustration of how the sudden rise of national interest in a topic can affect the various divisions and collections of the Reference Department. The subject, however, is but one of many that occupy the various reference divisions in supplying information to the public and in preparing bibliographic aids as guides to the Library's vast collections.

One of the Library's major bibliographic activities for a number of years has been the 1956–65 supplement to the *Guide to the Study of the United States of America.* All entries have now been prepared, and only the indexing and other final work remain to be done on the manuscript. *Carl Sandburg,* a lecture by Mark Van Doren, was published with a bibliography of 503 of Sandburg's poems and other works in the Library's collections. The Arms Control and Disarmament Bibliography Section prepared a total of 3,026 bibliographic entries, an increase of 48 percent over 1968.

The African Section continued to work closely with several national and international associations and institutions in the field of African studies. The section received over 800 visitors [illegible] the year, reflecting the continui[illegible]th of interest in this field. Two major bibliographies were compiled by the African Section during 1969, *Sub-Saharan Africa: A Guide to Serials* and *Ghana: A Guide to Official Publications, 1872–1968.*

Publications of the Children's Book Section included *Children's Books—1968,* the fifth of these annual lists, and *Louisa May Alcott: A Centennial for "Little Women,"* which was in press at the end of the fiscal year. A recognition of the importance of the Library's bibliographic activities in this area was the invitation to the head of the section to attend conferences in Germany, Switzerland, and England and to serve on the jury for the first National Award for Children's Literature.

Specialists in the Manuscript Division conducted reader conferences designed, in large measure, to help set newcomers and youthful researchers on the proper course. Two orientation sessions on the use of manuscripts were attended by more than 100 senior history students from colleges and universities in the Greater Washington area. Interest in this form of activity has been expressed by representatives of colleges and universities in New York, Wisconsin, and Hawaii. A daylong session was held with archivists and manuscript curators from the United States, Canada, and the United Arab Republic who were in Washington for the Institute on Modern Archives sponsored by the National Archives and the American University.

Interest in Abraham Lincoln remained high. Typical requests were for information on his signing of the Homestead Law, his advice to his generals, and his quotations on natural resources. Researchers working on nearly a score of editorial projects continued to make intensive use of the manuscript collections throughout the year; some of the most notable projects involved the papers of the Adams Family, George Washington, John Marshall, Daniel Webster, Albert Gallatin, George Mason, Woodrow Wilson, and as mentioned earlier, Booker T. Washington.

The Center for the Coordination of Foreign Manuscript Copying, in anticipation of interest in the Bicentennial of the American Revolution, prepared a preliminary study on "The Impact of the American Revolution Abroad" for possible guidance in future microfilm projects. Two issues of *News From the Center* appeared during the year; the fall 1968 issue featured articles on Near Eastern archives and on archives and libraries in Southeast Asia; the spring 1969 issue focused on archives in Australia and the Pacific Islands and on Australian and New Zealand material in Great Britain.

The Rare Book Division registered 1,652 new readers, swelling the number of names on file to 24,089 representing 46 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and 28 foreign countries.

Month by month the Microfilm Reading Room reported higher circulation figures, demonstrating once again the increasing importance of the Library's constantly growing collections of microforms. The 24-percent increase in readers could also be attributed in part to the popularity of the new Saturday morning hours of service. Among the materials most in demand were doctoral dissertations, early city directories, and corporation annual reports.

To improve controls over the periodicals, government serials, and newspapers in its custody, the Serial Division placed increased emphasis on its bibliographic activities during the year. Research work for the proposed *Guide to Bibliographies of Government Publications,* an updating of James B. Childs' *Government Document Bibliography* (1942), was begun during the year and immediately revealed the enormous expansion in the publication of government documents since World War II. The Childs work cited some 400 bibliographic tools; it is expected that the new work will contain well over 2,000 entries, international organizations alone accounting for over 400. In developing the required information, the division sent lists to State libraries and other agencies in all 50 States with a request for additions and corrections. The response has been gratifying. A new edition of *Newspapers Currently Received and Perma-*

*nently Retained in the Library of Congress,* issued in November 1968, lists 255 U.S. and 876 foreign newspapers.

The Hispanic Foundation's association with the Conference on Latin American History publications program generated three important publications during the year. *Latin American Newspapers in United States Libraries: A Union List* was published in April 1969. *Soviet Image of Contemporary Latin America: A Documentary History, 1960–1968,* by J. Gregory Oswald and edited by Robert G. Carlton, was scheduled for publication in the fall of 1969. *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature,* edited by Charles C. Griffin, was completed in manuscript when this report want to press.

During the year the *Handbook of Latin American Studies, No. 30, Humanities,* was published and *No. 31, Social Sciences,* went to press. Henry E. Adams is the editor of both. Publication of a second edition of the *National Directory of Latin Americanists,* produced by computer, is anticipated for 1970. Other publications nearing completion are volumes 11 and 12 of the *Handbook of Middle American Indians,* edited by Howard F. Cline and entitled, respectively, *Relaciones Geográficas* and *European Traditions.*

The rumble of Russian tanks in St. Wenceslas Square in Prague gave rise to an urgent request to update a study entitled *Aspects of Intellectual Ferment in the Soviet Union,* prepared in 1966 by Sergius Yakobson and Robert V. Allen. The revised text, with additional material relating to the invasion of Czechoslovakia, was issued as a Senate document under the title *Aspects of Intellectual Ferment and Dissent in the Soviet Union.* The unrest in Czechoslovakia helped to focus attention on the Library's exhibit, Czechoslovak Cultural and Political History, which had been planned months earlier to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Czech independence. The aftermath of the Russian occupation was reflected in requests for biographical data on noted Czech refugee-scholars who had recently emigrated and who were now candidates for academic posts in the United States. The Library also continued to maintain lively contacts with Slavic and Central European specialists around the world. A scholar in Vietnam wanted information on mountaineering in the USSR; a scholar in Argentina who does not read English asked for data in French on the Russian Army and its Turkish campaign of 1877–78; and a German university inquired about some rare German publications on the American Revolution.

In the interest of increasing the awareness of and stimulating the use of its publications, the Slavic and Central European Division distributed to over 2,000 members of professional organizations a list of 19 titles currently available in printed form or in photocopies. Among new publications is *Poland in the Collections of the Library of Congress,* written by Kazimierz Grzybowski of Duke University with bibliographic and editorial assistance by the division's staff.

For Members of Congress the Orientalia Division translated into English documents in Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Thai, Indonesian, Hindi, Urdu, Vietnamese, Tamil, Tongan, Lao, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Armenian, Yiddish, and Hebrew. An increasing number of American scholars consulted the South Manchuria Railway collections and publications of the former Government-General of Formosa (1895–1945), and scholars from Japan used the pre-1945 documents of the former Police Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Home Affairs.

Among the research topics investigated in the Orientalia Division during the year were Chinese influence on Vietnamese society during the precolonial era as reflected in the society today; correspondence between King Mongkut of Thailand and President Lincoln; the economic situation in Iran; the regnal years of Israelite kings; and the use of the term "rabbi" in the Gospels.

Although all categories of reference service offered by the Music Division showed increases, the largest was in the number of Congressional telephone requests received and answered. The national anthem became a subject of controversy and, therefore, of reference interest to the Music Division. One group of inquiries arose from the unorthodox performance of *The Star-Spangled Banner* at the opening of the Democratic National Convention and at the fourth World Series game in Detroit; others reflected concern over its "unsingability."

Foreign visitors came to the Music Division throughout the year, but especially in September during the week of the Joint Congress of the International Music Council and the International Association of Music Libraries. Of the many requests for help with scholarly projects, perhaps the most unusual was for the selection of folk music recordings to be used in studying the effect of music on plant growth.

Visitors came to the Archive of Folk Song from all over the world, including Israel, Japan, Germany, Australia, and the Congo. A large number of readers were students enrolled in the ballad and Negro music courses at Howard University and the folklore courses at the University of Maryland.

In picture research even as in painting and movie scripts, the Prints and Photographs Division noted that the thirties appear to be replacing the Roaring Twenties in popularity. At least two publishers are preparing pictorial surveys on this decade. A filmmaker used the historical photography collections to prepare a series of programs on documentary photography for Swedish television. Other intensive users of the division worked on U.S. labor, the photographs of Arnold Genthe (most of whose extant pictures are in the Library), Presidential elections and campaigns, Rembrandt etchings, and—in response to the nearly inexhaustible interest in the White House—Presidential pets. Pictorial material was also sought for studies of water pollution, early ballooning, the centennial of baseball, bonus marchers, and Shaker architecture. One of the questions that occasionally confuse reference librarians was a request for a picture of the Alaskan seal, which turned out to be the heraldic device, not the mammal.

Among the orders for photoduplication from the Prints and Photographs Division, the Historic American Buildings Survey retained its lead over all other collections, passing the 1,300-item mark in one month. Universities used the collections, especially those of architecture and fine prints, more intensively than in previous years. A project of special interest was the article on the division prepared by the USIA for publication in its magazine *Africa.*

The division's staff prepared the catalog for the 21st National Exhibition of Prints and cited the Library's holdings for a union list of art auction catalogs, 1901–5, being prepared by the Rijksbureau voor Kunsthistorische Documentatie in The Hague. A brief introduction by S. K. Stevens, chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, accompanied the selection of drawings and photographs from the HABS, published under the title "Preservation Through Documentation" in the October 1968 issue of the *Quarterly Journal.* An offprint of this article was issued as the catalog for the exhibition of the same name.

During the early 1960's, the chief users of the Library's motion picture collections were television networks and documentary filmmakers, who wanted to consult and copy the captured World War II films. Now, by far the largest group of researchers come from the universities. Their inquiries cover a large variety of subjects and the entire time span of film history.

In the Geography and Map Division the diversity of the readers and of their interests was illustrated by the writer who examined maps of Berlin as background for a novel dealing with the airlift; the researcher who consulted maps and charts of Tampa Bay in a study of changing shorelines during the 18th and 19th centuries; and the adventurous young man who studied numerous maps of Europe and Asia preparatory to undertaking a journey, by Land Rover, from Western Europe to Nepal.

Selected maps and charts of the Pacific Ocean were reproduced by a motion picture company engaged in preparing a film about Pearl Harbor. Solutions to social and medical problems may also be found on maps; a representative of the National Institutes of

Health, for example, examined large-scale maps of Louisiana in connection with a study of the possible relationship between a high cancer rate and inbreeding among French-speaking Cajuns in the Mississippi Delta. Similarly, ethnographic and linguistic maps of Africa were consulted by a college professor in a study of the relationship of the lingua franca spoken by today's ghetto youths and the parent language spoken by their African ancestors. A number of maps relating to the opening of Japan in 1854 by Commodore Matthew C. Perry were lent to the Smithsonian Institution for an exhibition held in connection with its publication of Perry's journal.

Through published bibliographies and lists of maps, the division extends its services to scholars throughout the world. *Facsimiles of Rare Historical Maps; a List of Reproductions for Sale by Various Publishers and Distributors* was issued in a third, revised and enlarged edition early in 1969, and by June a reprint had to be considered. *Detroit and Vicinity Before 1900,* published in 1968, is an annotated list of 237 historical maps of Detroit dating back to 1700. In press and scheduled for publication in the next fiscal year were *Guide to the History of Cartography* and *A la Carte; Selected Papers about Early Maps and Atlases,* which brings together in one volume papers on the history of cartography published in the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* over a period of more than a quarter of a century.

The Science and Technology Division's Reading Room was substantially refurbished during the year, providing more convenient and attractive space for readers, who, as a consequence, increased. The fifth directory prepared by the National Referral Center for Science and Technology, a *Directory of Information Resources in the United States: General Toxicology,* will appear in fiscal 1970. Compiled in cooperation with the Toxicology Information Program at the National Library of Medicine, it describes over 750 information sources. A special publication issued during the year, *UFO's and Related Subjects: An Annotated Bibliography,* was produced with support provided by the Air Force Office of Scientific Research and is believed to be the most extensive bibliography published to date on the subject. An exhibit was prepared by the Aeronautics Section in conjunction with its publication.

The Pesticides Documentation Section was established in fiscal 1969 to supply bibliographical and reference data on pesticide research to the National Agricultural Library, where the material is collated and published in the *Pesticides Documentation Bulletin.* The National Agricultural Library also uses the information as the reference base for subject searches made for its associated professional communities.

After 10 years of existence, *Aerospace Medicine and Biology: A Continuing Bibliography* ceased publication because financial support from the sponsor was no longer available. The passing of the Aerospace Medicine and Biology Bibliography Section, which also produced a number of other bibliographies, has been noted with regret by scientists and others active in the field of aviation medicine.

In addition to producing the *Bibliography on Snow, Ice, and Frozen Ground,* the Cold Regions Bibliography Section continued the abstracting and indexing of current Antarctic literature under the sponsorship of the Office of Antarctic Programs, National Science Foundation, resulting in publication of the third volume of the *Antarctic Bibliography.* The retrospective *Antarctic Bibliography, 1951–1961,* is nearly completed and will be published during the next fiscal year.

At the end of the year the Special Bibliographies Section was working on bibliographic projects dealing with air pollution, electronic components, isotope separation, psychological warfare, and ship salvage and harbor clearance. The year's publications included the sixth volume of *Air Force Scientific Research Bibliography* (1962) ; *Air Pollution Publications: A Selected Bibliography with Abstracts, 1966–1968,* compiled for the National Air Pollution Control Administration; and *Resistance and Control of Submerged Bodies: An Annotated Bibliography.*

## Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Growth and experimentation marked fiscal 1969 for the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Four regional libraries were added, the collections continued to expand in size and scope, thousands of readers began using the services, and nearly all sections assumed new responsibilities or provided new or expanded services.

Opening of regional libraries in Baltimore, Md., Frankfort, Ky., Pierre, S. Dak., and Carson City, Nev., brought their total number to 42. Eventually every State will have at least one library serving the blind and physically handicapped. The total readership served by these libraries passed the 165,000 mark with the addition of approximately 18,000 talking book and 2,500 braille readers.

To meet the needs of this large and heterogeneous public, the division not only added more titles to the collection than had been added in any previous year but also sought to diversify the collection as much as possible. Certain fields received special emphasis, among them black history, with titles like *Soul on Ice,* and the *Life and Times of Frederick Douglass;* the applied sciences, with titles in astronomy, biology, meteorology, and medicine, as examples; and regional American history, with such titles as *Wisconsin Lore, The Yazoo River,* and *Yankee Kingdom.* To maintain high interest for those with limited vocabularies, specially abridged versions of *Fail-Safe* and *Go Tell It on the Mountain* were selected. In addition, four new talking-book magazines were chosen: *Life en Español, Ebony, Music Journal,* and *Ranger Rick's Nature Magazine,* the latter a children's journal produced by the National Wildlife Federation. Five new braille magazines were also selected to be circulated in fiscal 1970. Altogether, during the past year, more than 600 new talking books were released and over half that many braille titles were added to the collections.

A special acquisition of the year was the manuscript for *Introduction to Braille Music Transcription,* purchased from its author, Mary Turner de Garmo. This long-awaited manual, which should standardize the production of braille music scores, is being printed for the Library by the American Printing House for the Blind in Louisville, Ky., and will be distributed by the division's Music Services Unit to volunteer braille transcribers.

Several technical advances, symbolic of the division's refusal to be satisfied with the status quo, were made the past year. One was the refinement of the talking-book machine introduced last year. The position, as well as the design, of knobs and switches was altered to make the machines easier to handle. Incorporation of a solid-state amplifier provides an "instant on" feature that allows the machine to be turned off and on again without removing the needle and without losing more than a syllable of the text. Accessories, including earphones and speed and remote control devices, were ordered for the next year. Improvements have also extended to the records themselves. During the year, all magazines began to be recorded at 8⅓ rpm. This new speed is economical because it permits up to two times as much reading time per record. Since fewer records are required, readers and regional libraries can handle the magazines with greater ease.

Advances were also made in the braille field. The division cosponsored, along with Massachusetts Institute of Technology Sensory Aids Evaluation and Development Center and the American Printing House for the Blind, a project that resulted in the experimental publication of *The East Indiaman* by means of "computerized braille." The cost of this process does not make large-scale production feasible at this time, but it holds great hope for the future since this method can make braille editions available at the same time the print edition is released.

Another important technical innovation was the pilot study to test commercially available tape cassettes and tape cassette players. Catalogs of 150 cassette-book titles and cassette players were sent to approximately 1,000 readers, selected by the regional librarians for their mobility. The division wanted to discover the reaction of people on-the-go to this compact, lightweight, portable reading form and to test its durability. The response was enthusiastic; participants in the experiment praised the ease with which both the machine and the cassette tapes could be handled. Further study is planned for fiscal 1970, with tape cassettes of titles especially selected for college-bound high school students.

A highlight of the past year was the 1968 Conference of Regional Librarians held at the division's headquarters in Washington, in early December. In attendance were 34 regional librarians and 27 other guests including Title IV consultants and representatives from related agencies. Conferees were able to compare activities in their libraries and to evaluate the program of the division. There were discussion sessions on statistics, staffing, circulation, and book selection. The latter was a topic of prime interest because of the announcement at the conference of some of the findings of a reader-interest survey.

The division had commissioned Nelson Associates, Inc., of New York to undertake a survey of the reading interests, equipment preferences, and personal characteristics of handicapped readers and to report on circulation practices in selected regional libraries. The report, which was officially released in April 1969, was based on questionnaires and interviews with readers and librarians during the summer and fall of 1968. The results showed that 43 percent of the division's readership is made up of persons 65 or older, whose interests do not appreciably differ from those of other groups. But these older readers, according to the survey, are less likely to be interested in instructional materials, special interest magazines, science fiction, and novels in which sex and violence appear. Nelson Associates suggested making diversification in the collections a basic objective. They also recommended that centers be established to collect specialized materials and build cooperative service and that regional libraries maintain centralized data banks on each of their readers. It was gratifying to learn that most readers rated both service and selection high.

One of the problems that has always faced the division has been reaching those who are eligible to use its services but are not aware of either the program or their own eligibility. During the past year, concerted efforts centered on making the program known. Staff members attended various conferences and conventions, carrying with them exhibits graphically portraying the services offered through the division. For three of the conferences, special subject bibliographies in brochure form were produced: *Adult Education Opportunities for Handicapped Persons, Religious Reading for the Handicapped,* and *Talking Books and Cerebral Palsy.*

Good service is always one of the best sources of publicity. During fiscal 1969 the Reference and Information Section replied to 5,000 inquiries and prepared reference circulars on sources of religious materials and spoken-word tape cassettes. Additional deposit collections were set up in local hospitals, schools, and libraries. Initiated this fiscal year was the taping of the Supreme Court decisions printed in the *New York Times* for distribution to blind or handicapped lawyers nationwide. The Volunteer Services Section cooperated with the Internal Revenue Service in arranging for volunteers to produce braille materials for the Arkansas Rehabilitation Center, which trains blind persons for employment in the IRS.

Members of the Business Administration Section cooperated with officials of the Post Office in developing a way to speed service, at the same time easing the workload for the Post Office. Arrangements were completed in March to provide a new direct closed-pouch process of sacking talking book containers and other mail. The division produced a *Directory of Library Sources for the Blind and Physically Handicapped,* listing the addresses, telephone numbers, and librarians or directors of all regional libraries and talking book machine agencies. A house organ, the DBPH *News,* which carries news of the regional libraries as well as division activities and policies, attained the status of regular bimonthly publication and acquired an attractive new masthead. A reorganization of the entire division along the lines of its dual responsibilities—to the collections and to the public—permits a more orderly approach to its activities.

A fitting climax to the year came in April when the Librarian of Congress presented Robert S. Bray, Division Chief, with the Distinguished Service Award in recognition of his "far-reaching vision and his brilliant and creative leadership of a continually evolving national program resulting in greatly improved services to the blind and physically handicapped of the nation."

## *Chapter 4*

# THE LAW LIBRARY

Probably at no other time since its establishment has the Law Library engaged with other law libraries and legal institutions in so many activities of mutual benefit as it did during the past fiscal year. The authority conferred by statute (2 U.S.C. 162) on the Library of Congress to engage in "cooperative undertakings" quite naturally imposes on its officials an accompanying responsibility to place such projects high among its goals. In the Law Library this type of action has taken on a diversity of forms.

In the international sphere Lewis C. Coffin, Law Librarian and General Counsel, completed his first year as elected president of the International Association of Law Libraries. He had served as acting president for part of fiscal 1968. His term will extend until June 30, 1971. Ivan Sipkov, of the European Law Division, has undertaken the duties of secretary-treasurer for the same period. Basic purposes of the association are to promote the work of individuals, libraries, and other institutions and agencies concerned with the acquisition and bibliographic processing of legal materials on a multinational basis and to facilitate the research and other uses of such material throughout the world. One of the major projects for the past two years has been the compilation of *National Guides to Law Libraries in Western Europe*, under the financial sponsorship of the Council of Europe. Several members of the Law Library staff have contributed articles and book reviews to the association's bulletin, which has also included the official reports of Mr. Coffin and Dr. Sipkov.

Staff members maintain constant contact and association with three additional organizations that place special emphasis on the practice of international and foreign law: the American Society of International Law, the Inter-American Bar Association, and the Washington Foreign Law Society. For example, Mrs. Helen L. Clagett, Chief of the Hispanic Law Division, serves on the editorial board of the first and has given considerable attention to the society's publication, *International Legal Materials,* a bimonthly especially useful in the practice of international law.

Of chief interest on the domestic side is the maintenance of the closest possible ties with the American Association of Law Libraries. While effective liaison has been carried on consistently with all libraries, most of the efforts of the past year were channeled into programs sponsored by the AALL, of which the Law Library's entire professional personnel are active members. Staff members serve on its committees, and the European, Near Eastern and African, and Far Eastern Law Divisions regularly contribute to one of its most recently established services, the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals,* a complement to the 60-year-old *Index to Legal Periodicals,* which deals primarily with the Anglo-American legal system.

For the first time since its creation several years ago, AALL's Library of Congress Liaison Committee made an official visit to the Library of Congress, accompanied by its president, Earl C. Borgeson, law librarian, Harvard Law School, and its president-elect, William B. Stern, foreign law librarian of the Los Angeles County Law Library. The members of the committee, all of whom were present, include William D. Murphy, law librarian of Kirkland, Ellis, Hodson, Chaffetz, and Masters of Chicago, chairman; Kate Wallach, librarian of the Louisiana State University Law Library; Marian G. Gallagher, law librarian, University of Washington Law Library in Seattle; Hibernia Turbeville, librarian of the Southern Methodist University School of Law Library in Dallas; Nancy E. Miller, assistant director of research services at the Ohio State University College of Law; and Ludwik A. Teclaff, law librarian of the Fordham University School of Law in New York. The visit, running from October 30 through November 1, provided opportunity for tours of the Law Library and the cataloging divisions of the Processing Department, enabling the committee to see at first hand some of the Library's operations and services. Informative discussions were held with the Librarian of Congress, the Law Librarian, an ex officio member of the committee, and other Library officials. The group was thoroughly briefed on the automation and mechanization programs for the Card Division's services. The agenda allowed an opportunity to explore with officials of the Subject Cataloging Division the developments in the application of Class K (Law). In a session with Exchange and Gift Division officials, the committee was informed of the large number of American State session law and court report duplicates on hand for disposal. The group hopes to submit its suggestions soon on how to make these available to other libraries and their users.

The foremost authoritative and representative organization of the American bench and bar, the 129,000-member American Bar Association, long ago determined that the law collections of the Library of Congress, with its unexcelled related informational resources covering the entire spectrum of human knowledge, furnished the most appropriate setting and potential for a national law library. It thereupon established a Standing Committee on the Facilities of the Law Library of Congress. Numbering among its members over the years some of the Nation's most distinguished and able jurists, attorneys, and legislators, the committee has assisted and encouraged in many ways the growth, development, and attainments of the Law Library, seeing in it an indispensable source of legal and supporting materials to the Congress, to the judiciary, to the executive branch, and to law practitioners generally. This past year it has intensified its efforts to become familiar with the Library's current ongoing programs, especially in connection with the development and organization of the law collections.

Two all-day meetings of the committee were held at the Library of Congress, one on December 3, 1968, and the other on March 12, 1969. At the first, the Law Librarian and the former Associate Law Librarian described the functions and services of the Law Library. A special presentation on acquisitions under the Public Law 480 and Title II–C programs was made by Donald F. Jay, Chief of the Overseas Operations Division. The progress in classifying the American law collections under the new Class K (Law) and developments in applying the scheme to foreign law and literature were described by Robert R. Holmes, then Chief of the Processing Department's

Subject Cataloging Division, and Werner B. Ellinger, senior subject cataloger for law.

At the March meeting the Law Librarian and William Crouch, Chief of the American-British Law Division, spoke of the special needs of the Library of Congress and their relation to the Law Library in the Main Building and the Law Library in the Capitol. At the request of the committee, the Law Library prepared and submitted a draft article on its special facilities for the corporate lawyer—the services available for assisting research, particularly in relation to the laws and practices of other countries for the encouragement or regulation of American business and enterprise abroad. The article is scheduled for publication in the near future. Present plans now call for another meeting of the Facilities Committee at the Library on December 3.

In addition to the chairman, George C. Freeman, Jr., Richmond, Va., members of the committee for 1968–69 were Catherine Anagnost, Chicago, Ill.; Arthur A. Charpentier, New Haven, Conn.; Charlotte C. Dunnebacke, Lansing, Mich.; John T. Subak, Philadelphia, Pa.; George Joseph Vining and John W. Cragun, Washington, D.C.; and Barnabas F. Sears, Chicago, Ill. (ABA Board of Governors Liaison). Mr. Cragun, former chairman, longtime member of the committee, and great friend of the Law Library, died in March following a long illness. Charles S. Murphy of Annapolis, Md., was appointed as his successor.

Locally, staff members have continued their service on the committees and in official posts of the Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C. Here in the Nation's Capital, too, those members of the staff who are attorneys have lent time and effort to the Federal Bar Association and especially to its Capitol Hill Chapter. The mutual benefits derived through professional association among attorneys in the Government service in the performance of duties of a legal nature should never be underestimated.

## Services to Congress

Congressional inquiries for legal information came in by the thousands. The individual question submitted by the Senator, or the Representative, or a committee staff assistant acting on behalf of the chairman, may require the swift production of a statute, a reported decision of a court of record, a treatise on a special area of law, an article in some legal periodical, or the pinpointing of a rule of law hidden in an intricate maze of interpretative documents, opinions, and decisions. Then again the subject may be the intent of Congress in a Federal enactment, the answer requiring detailed search of its legislative history. Quite frequently, too, the Congressional request requires an exhaustive, in-depth, formal legal study, which will consume anywhere from hours to several days of research to complete.

All of these categories of Congressional inquiries are received in the Law Library. It is true that thousands of questions, especially in the fields of American Federal and State law, can be answered readily, but a substantial number of requesets on comparative and foreign law demand research in depth. Legal studies in these areas often require two or more, sometimes all five, divisions of the Law Library to join together in producing the across-the-board or composite survey of the laws and regulations of many countries in relation to the subject matter of the inquiry.

It is to be expected that Members of Congress must have legal information to assist them in formulating their positions on the programs, problems, and issues on the legislative agenda. Among the subjects that were focal points of interest, discussion, or action by Congress, and for which the Law Library supplied studies of the laws of other countries, were the following:

Legal precedents for locking or holding a legislative body in continuous session

Postal corporations

Scope and functions of legislative committees and the precedents for limiting and expanding their powers

Air and water pollution and tax incentives for the construction of control facilities

Status of aliens in regard to employment, union membership, welfare benefits, and military service

Gun-control legislation

Legal aid facilities in prosecution and litigation

Consumer protection against unlawful warranties

Control of health hazards in coal mining

Collateral requirements under currency laws

Right of public employees to strike

National election laws

Two special studies were undertaken at the request of national commissions established to further proposals for the reform of Federal criminal laws and for the exploration of problems relating to the safety of products sold in the Nation's markets. One study reported on British Commonwealth and Western European laws and regulations controlling narcotics and dangerous drugs and national security provisions in effect in those countries; the other furnished legal provisions in selected countries for required safety measures in the production of goods for public consumption.

Altogether, the 516 research studies made in response to Congressional requests resulted in 3,100 typed pages. To this figure may be added 190 pages of translations of foreign languages, usually concerning legal materials.

More than 5,700 telephone inquiries were received from offices of Members and of Congressional committees by the five Law Library divisions in the Main Building. These were answered either by calling back to give the inquirer the desired information or by arranging the loan of specified law books and other legal materials. Most of these inquiries—about 63 percent—were handled by the staff of the Anglo-American Law Reading Room; the others were routed to the division specializing in the subject matter or foreign jurisdiction involved in the inquiry.

The point of most immediate contact with Congress and with Congressional committees and staffs is the Law Library in the Capitol. There, in quarters adjacent to the Senate Library in the Senate Wing of the Capitol Building, this branch library provides a carefully selected 22,000-volume working collection in American Federal and State law for the exclusive use of Congress. Demands on the Law Library in the Capitol were especially heavy during fiscal 1969. Over 5,700 readers made use of the collections, slightly more than the previous year, and the questions and problems they posed to the two attorneys available there for consultation rose to 30,400, an increase of 9.7 percent. The staff of the Law Library in the Capitol also answered 8,200 telephone inquiries, and lent 5,100 volumes for use in Members' offices and committee rooms. These loans, including the temporary ones for use of volumes on the floors of the two Houses of Congress during debates, are made with all dispatch: Congressional page boys are sent by the Members directly to the Law Library rooms in the Capitol to secure the materials needed and to deliver them, usually within minutes. The Law Library facilities in the Capitol are heavily used; during the first session of the 91st Congress, still unfinished when this report went to press, all of the Senate offices and over half of the offices of Members of the House of Representatives made use of one or more of the facilities provided by this special library.

## Other Reference Service

In volume and importance, responses by the Law Library to requests from Government agencies and from the Federal judiciary for legal reference and research and for the loan of law materials are secondary only to its services to the Congress. Periodic analytical review of these agency requests reveals that they, like their Congressional counterparts, involve all known systems of law. The kinds of assistance provided in answering them also cover a wide range: the loan of pertinent material, a reply by telephone, personal assistance to Government attorneys using the reading room, particularly in their use of foreign language materials, preparation of a legal memorandum, a response by letter, even the drafting of an extended research report or study.

Questions involving the personal status of individuals born or living abroad predominated during fiscal 1969 as they had in previous years. Many problems concerned domestic relations; others, inheritance and succession. Answers to some depended upon the effect of prosecution under foreign laws for crimes and misdemeanors. In the business sphere, questions were posed about taxes levied at national borders; incentives to business provided by the tax and other laws of foreign countries seeking to bolster the inflow of capital; business controls and restrictions, such as investment regulations; and, of course, expropriation measures affecting American businesses.

The staff responsible for administering the comprehensive American law collections naturally handled the largest number of inquiries from Government sources. Slightly more than 8,000 telephone reference and loan requests were filled during the year. To these categories of services may be added uncounted hundreds—perhaps thousands—of answers to questions supplied to agency attorneys and other Government personnel who came to use the Anglo-American Law Reading Room facilities or to avail themselves of the special assistance on foreign law rendered in each of the five divisions.

Government attorneys are fully conversant with the unique reference and research services that the Law Library provides on its holdings of foreign legal materials. Their requests for aid were somewhat greater in number on all counts than last year's unusually heavy volume. A total of 160 research studies and reports for the Government, consisting of 1,100 typed pages, were prepared by the Law Library's five divisions during the year. And 48 translations of foreign language law material were made. In the most constant and continuous segment of Government work—requests for help with foreign law problems that are made and answered by telephone—more than 6,700 inquiries were handled by the divisions. Altogether, telephone reference services for the Government increased by nearly 10 percent over last year.

By statutory direction, the Library's "facilities for study research" are made accessible to scientific investigators and to duly qualified individuals. In the Law Library, this Congressional mandate embraces the practicing attorney, the law student, and members of the general public seeking information on problems of a legal nature. Figures for services in this category were impressive. Readers using the reading room and division facilities exceeded 74,500 in number. They were given 104,000 answers to questions and used close to 526,000 volumes of legal materials. Included were approximately 6,650 rare books, which may be consulted only under special controls to assure their safety and preservation.

## Development of the Collections

Each of the Law Library's five divisions has a special responsibility for enhancing and developing the collections that it administers and for keeping them as current as possible. Each one, within its own area and language competence, is responsible also for developing the Library's collection of international law. Together, these divisions undertake, for the Government and for the Nation at large, the collection of the most comprehensive worldwide body of law and legal literature that it is possible to gather and preserve.

The American-British Law Division has as its immediate responsibility the acquisition of legal materials published in the United States and its possessions (excluding Puerto Rico) and in the countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations. By the close of the fiscal year, some 6,200 volumes and pamphlets of American law, together with 2,400 British law books, had been added to the collections. For the most part, these additions formed newly published material. To further ensure an up-to-date coverage, nearly 15,000 pocket parts (supplementary pamphlets for existing parent publications), 58,400 pieces of legal serial publications, including periodicals, slip laws, and advance court decisions, and 508,600 looseleaf pages were acquired. To these accession totals may be added 18,200 records and briefs of the current terms of the U.S. Supreme Court and the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals.

Legal publications currently issued by Western European countries make up the bulk of accessions by the European Law Division. Receipts totaled close to 7,400 volumes and pamphlets, over 31,000 unbound serial pieces, and 92,000 looseleaf pages. This division has also made a major effort to collect much needed retrospective material and to fill gaps in the collections for individual European countries.

Responsibility for collection of legal materials in two of the world's most publicized areas at present—the countries of the Far East and of the Near East—is assigned to the Far Eastern and to the Near Eastern and African Law Divisions, respectively. Even with the unsettled conditions occasioned by the war in Vietnam and the state of armed hostility between Israel and involved Arab nations, these two divisions added significantly to their current holdings. The Far Eastern Law Division acquired nearly 6,000 serial pieces and 10,700 pages of looseleaf materials and added 2,200 volumes and pamphlets to area collections.

Accessions from the Near East and Africa were also impressive: 17,600 serial pieces, 18,600 pages of looseleaf inserts, and almost 600 volumes and pamphlets.

Legal publications of the Latin American countries, together with Spain, Portugal, and their dependencies, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico, are the special interest of the Hispanic Law Division. Receipts of 3,100 volumes and pamphlets and 10,300 pieces of serial material, such as periodicals, official gazettes, and 9,200 looseleaf supplementary pages, were recorded and added to the collections of those countries.

Nearly 44 percent of the law books received during the year were purchased under the Congressional appropriations for the increase of the Law Library. Materials were also acquired through the Public Law 480 Program and the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC), through copyright deposit and other governmental sources, and through exchange and transfer transactions. The five divisions overall scanned nearly 4,500 dealer lists and offers, checking 35,000 items in them against the entries in the Law Library and other Library catalogs, and as a result, made 2,400 recommendations for acquisitions.

## Organization of the Collections

Application of Class K (Law) to U.S. materials and legal periodical holdings in the law collections, begun in mid-March 1966, had resulted in the permanent classification of more than 43,000 volumes at the close of fiscal 1969. Of the approximately 19,000 volumes classified this year, 6,200 represent currently cataloged materials, 1,600 were formerly classed in Classes A–J and L–Z of the general Library collections, and 10,900 were retrospective titles already in the Law collections. As U.S. material of a Federal, State, or local nature, they were placed in Subclass KF (Law of the United States). Volumes of periodicals assigned to Subclass K 1–30 totaled 230.

The application of Class K to American legal treatises and monographs is effecting a gradual—and better—rearrangement of the ready reference monographic collections in the Anglo-American Law Reading Room. When the enlarged facilities were provided for readers in the early 1940's, a number of special subject groupings for reader reference were created by bringing together small collections of legal treatises most in demand at the time. As a rule, legal hornbooks and casebooks on the same selected subjects were kept in separate reference collections, although in many instances the reader had need to consult them also. As the application of Class K continues, these three separate reference collections merge to form a single source where the reader with a special interest may consult all treatises selected for reference use on the subject. The improvement in service is self-evident in this respect.

Foreseeable improvements in other parts of the reading room reference collection will be largely in the updating of materials and selection of more suitable quick reference aids. Their arrangement must generally follow the shelving facilities now available rather than the numerical sequences of Class K and, to some degree, the materials used most frequently must be located where they can be consulted conveniently and quickly.

Although responsibility for classification of the American law and the legal periodical collections has been assumed by the Processing Department, until subclass schedules for other portions of the law collections are developed and adopted the Law Library continues to organize incoming foreign and certain other categories of materials for location on its shelves. The Law Library's Processing Section shelflisted 8,100 volumes of British law and reshelflisted 1,500 in fiscal 1969. The composite total of 22,300 volumes shelflisted by the foreign law divisions comprises the following subtotals: European, 12,700; Hispanic, 3,500; Near Eastern and African, 3,600; Far Eastern, 2,500.

In addition to shelflisting materials, the staffs of the five divisions perform a number of indispensable tasks in organizing and making the collections readily usable for service. These efforts are reflected quite strikingly in summaries of the year's work. More than 5,500 volumes were prepared for binding consisting of 1,900 monographs, 3,500 serials, and 160 volumes of Supreme Court records and briefs. Nearly a million page inserts were filed to keep legal looseleaf services in a current state. The thousands upon thousands of pieces of unbound materials flowing into the divisions, such as periodical and serial issues, slip laws, advance court decisions, pocket parts, and unbound pamphlet supplements were all arranged and shelved. Other thousands of bound volumes were marked, labeled, and sent to the shelves. And the Hispanic Law Division prepared and filed 8,700 entries for its Index to Latin American Legislation and 2,900 entries for the Index to Latin American Legal Periodicals.

## Status of the Collections

Numerically speaking, the books and literature placed in the permanent collections of the Law Library since its inception form perhaps the largest single aggregation of legal materials anywhere or of any known time. Its holdings include law and legislation for all of the modern nations of the world, works on the history, philosophy, and theory of law, materials explanatory of all known legal systems, and rare law books seldom found elsewhere.

These collections continue to grow at a steady annual rate. On June 30, 1968, they contained 1,151,000 volumes. A year later, on June 30, 1969, they numbered close to 1,172,000 volumes, a net increase for the year of approximately 21,000 volumes.

The June 30, 1969, figure represents law books under the immediate custody of the Law Library and administered by its staff. Included in this total are 30,000 bound volumes of Congressional documents and reports shelved on the Main Reading Room Gallery. Not included are an estimated 250,000 to 350,000 law books in the general collections of the Library (Classes A–J and L–Z), destined for reclassification in Class K and eventual transfer to the Law Library's custody, and the international law holdings classed in JX from 2001 to the end. In addition, a sizable collection that the Processing Department is cataloging has not been added to the count.

In the spring of 1969 discussions were held between officials of the Reference Department and the Law Library on speeding the transfers of responsibility to the Law Library of the Library's collection of official government gazettes, important source materials for foreign legislation and regulations. Space and manpower needs for adequate servicing, preservation, and maintenance of the collection are at present the principal matters awaiting study and decision.

## Staff Developments

After more than 27 years of Federal service, Francis X. Dwyer, Associate Law Librarian, retired on February 28, 1969. Mr. Dwyer joined the Law Library in the Library of Congress in 1941 as Assistant Law Librarian, becoming Associate Law Librarian more than 10 years ago. For extended periods he served as Acting Law Librarian. In a large measure the Law Library owes its current organization and structure to his foresight and efforts over the years.

On the last day of the fiscal year—June 30, 1969—Carleton W. Kenyon, former Law Librarian of the California State Library in Sacramento, assumed the post of Associate Law Librarian. Mr. Kenyon brings to the staff a record of distinguished experience and attainment in law librarianship, including valued service to the Library of Congress as a consultant on the Class K (Law) project several years ago.

# *Chapter 5* · THE ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

As a truly service-oriented department, flexible in operation and responsive to operating needs, the Administrative Department has been continuously alert to refining its organizational structure to meet current operating conditions. During the first quarter of the past fiscal year, the Department was reorganized to provide a more balanced span of control at the Department level, facilitate internal communications, and strengthen coordination of its service and support activities, which are grouped into three major functional areas: management services, personnel management, and preservation of library materials. Three Assistant Director positions were established with responsibilities for these areas under the general policy direction of the Department Director. The Data Processing and Space Management Offices were established under the immediate direction of the Director, and the Photoduplication Service continued to report to the Director.

By year's end it was evident that the improvement in management control of the Department has resulted in generally better service to the Library. Channels of communication and authority were clearer and utilization of personnel more efficient. All in all, the changes have produced an organizational framework better able to meet the Library's administrative needs.

Noteworthy staff changes included the reassignment of Paul L. Berry, Director of the Administrative Department since 1966, to the Reference Department. He was succeeded as Director by Robert H. Rohlf on October 1. As a result of the reorganization of the Department, Robert W. Hutchison was designated Assistant Director for Personnel, Frazer G. Poole was named Assistant Director for Preservation, and Arthur Yabroff, formerly Chief of Fiscal Services, was appointed Assistant Director for Management Services.

## Space

The establishment of the Space Management Office in the Administrative Department centralized all space management activities. Duard M. Eddins, formerly Assistant Coordinator of Building Planning, was appointed Space Management Officer and given responsibility for coordinating the overall space management program in the present Library buildings, as well as in rented quarters, and for assisting the Director in coordinating plans for the James Madison Memorial Building. The Office of Coordinator of Building Planning was abolished, and space management functions assigned formerly to the Buildings and Grounds Division were assumed by the new office.

During fiscal 1969, as in past years, the shortage of usable space within the Library's two principal buildings and the fragmentation of activities by the removal of more and more operations to outside locations affected staff operations, Library services, and the storage and preservation of Library collections and materials. At the close of the year, there was an indication that the congestion of staff operations and collection storage could be relieved through outside space provided since 1964, mainly by the General Services Administration. Nevertheless, the expansion of most Library activities, addition of new programs, and acceleration of the inward flow of collections offset to a great extent the promised relief.

Leased or Government-owned space was assigned or committed to the Library's use in six additional locations. A summary of the locations now occupied by the Library or planned for occupancy early in fiscal 1970 is shown in the accompanying table.

Moves and space adjustments in the Main Building and the Annex during the year affected the Government and General Research, Library Services, and Congressional Reference Divisions and the publications and supply storage facility of the Legislative Reference Service; Space Management Office, Office of the Assistant Director for Preservation, Buildings Management Office and its Protective Services Section, Travel Unit, Contracting and Pro-

*Space Occupied by the Library in Fiscal 1970*

| Location | Number of square feet | Calendar year occupied |
|---|---|---|
| *Washington, D.C.* | | |
| Main Building, 10 First Street SE. | 600, 000 | 1897 |
| Annex Building, 110 Second Street SE. | 713, 000 | 1939 |
| Navy Yard Annex, Building 159 | 58, 930 | 1964 |
| Navy Yard Annex, Building 159E | 15, 275 | 1964 |
| Taylor Street Annex, 1291 Taylor Street NW. | 83, 335 | 1967 |
| Massachusetts Avenue Annex, 214 Massachusetts Avenue NE. | 53, 675 | 1967 |
| Film Vaults, 415 Third Street NW. | 2, 170 | 1969 |
| *Maryland* | | |
| Film Vaults, Federal Records Center, Suitland | 3, 040 | 1950 |
| Federal Depot, Middle River | 39, 780 | 1964 |
| *Virginia* | | |
| Duke Street Annex, 2028 Duke Street, Alexandria | 48, 760 | 1968 |
| Federal Records Center, 100 N. Union Street, Alexandria | 3, 330 | 1969 |
| Crystal Mall Annex, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington | 83, 995 | 1969 |
| 841–881 South Pickett Street, Alexandria | 122, 200 | 1969 |
| Film Vaults, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico | 330 | 1969 |
| *Ohio* | | |
| Film Vaults, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton | 4, 495 | 1969 |
| Total | 1, 832, 315 | |

curement Office, the Data Processing Office keypunch operations, and the Collections Maintenance Office of the Administrative Department; the Federal Library Committee staff; and the Processing Department's Union Catalog storage and its Descriptive, Subject, and Shared Cataloging Divisions. A Photoduplication Service quick photocopy facility was constructed and put into operation on the east side of the ground floor octagon.

After renovation and the installation of shelving at the building on Duke Street, bound volumes of foreign newspapers from scattered areas on decks 3 and 6 of the Annex and manuscript collections from parts of Annex deck 9 were moved there.

The largest organizational move from the Library's principal buildings to leased space was completed on March 31, 1969, when the entire Copyright Office, except for the copyright deposits, was moved from the Annex to Building 2 in Crystal Mall at 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. The Copyright Office now occupies the first four and one-half floors (81,000 square feet). An additional area of approximately 3,000 square feet on another level has been assigned and readied for occupancy by Copyright.

In anticipation of the acquisition of a large quantity of nitrate film for conversion to safety-base film, storage vaults were assigned to the Library at 415 Third Street NW., at Quantico, Va., and at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. Early in calendar year 1969, film was transferred to Quantico from the Suitland vaults to make room for the first two shipments of nitrate film, which could not be accommodated in the Third Street building.

Establishment of a Preservation Research Office (laboratory) was included in the reorganization of the Preservation Office, and planning for the laboratory has progressed. Space on the ground floor of the Annex has tentatively been committed for this operation.

After many months of negotiation, a contract was agreed to by GSA for a 10-year lease of the building at 841–888 South Pickett Street, Alexandria, Va., for use by the Library. The single-story structure, containing approximately 125,000 square feet, was scheduled for completion early in September 1969 and will be occupied by the Geography and Map Division and its collections, a modern map restoration shop, copyright deposits, and miscellaneous collections primarily from the bookstacks in the Main Building and the Annex.

As a starting point in developing assignments of the space to be vacated by the Copyright Office and the Geography and Map Division, each department was asked for a three-year projection of its space requirements. It was to be expected that the total requirements far exceeded the available space. Before the close of the fiscal year, proposals for 38 space adjustments were presented to the Physical Facilities Committee. Thirty of these proposals were approved; eight were deferred pending further study.

## Management Services

The Office of the Assistant Director for Management Services assists the Librarian in managing a complex agency by functioning in some respects as an extension of his eyes, ears, and mind, gathering facts and acting as a neutral coordinator of interdepartmental interests. It also serves the Library at large by providing basic services that can be performed centrally with greater efficiency.

In addition, this Office is responsible for providing assistance in the area of management and organization, systems analysis and planning, surveys and studies, application of business machines and automatic data processing, work management, work simplification methods, and management improvement.

Divisions reporting to the Assistant Director are the Financial Management Office, consisting of four sections—Acounting, Budget, Contracting and Procurement, and Disbursing—the Buildings Management Office, with two sections—Building Services and

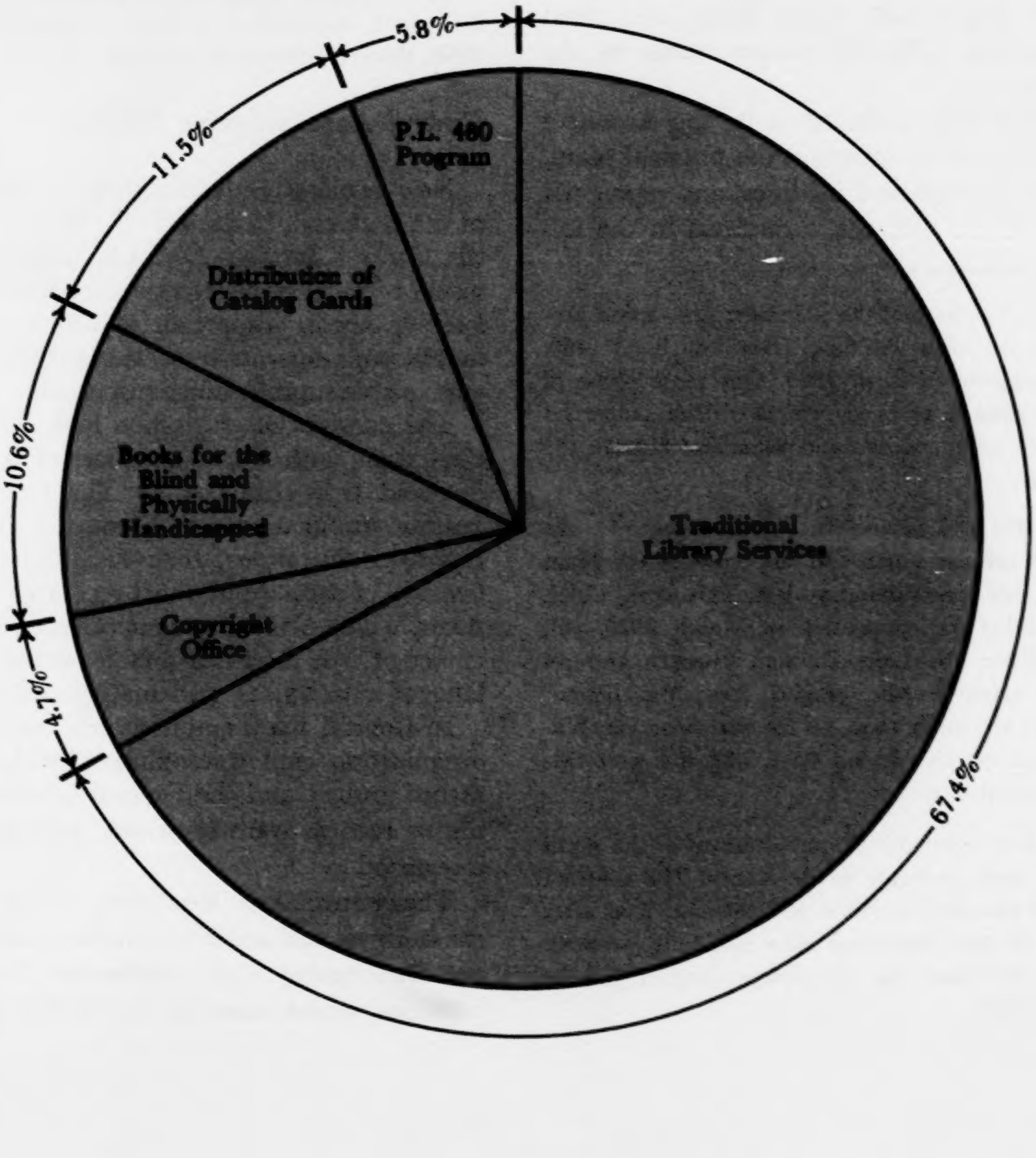
Protective Services—and the Office of the Secretary of the Library, which was renamed the Central Services Division shortly after the close of the fiscal year.

### *Financial Management*

The Contracting and Procurement Office was established under the Chief of the Financial Management Office to provide centralized purchasing and contracting services exclusive of those connected with procurement of materials for the Library's collections or for the exchange programs. Responsibility for property management and for the Library's passenger-transportation program (official travel) has been assigned to this office.

Funds available to the Library during fiscal 1969 amounted to $62,909,684. They consisted of $43,403,503 from direct appropriations, which include $200,000 in a space rental supplemental, $874,100 in a second supplemental appropriation for a pay raise, and $1,690,603 in unobligated balances from the previous year; $13,865,097 transferred from other Government agencies, including $5,500,000 from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under Title II–C of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, for acquiring on a worldwide basis

*Funds Available for Obligation, 1969*



materials of value to scholarship and supplying cataloging data for them; and $5,641,084 in gift and trust funds. In addition, $1,363,000 was appropriated to the Architect of the Capitol for expenditure on the buildings, grounds, and furnishings of the Library.

Details of the Library's accounting records for fiscal 1969 are found in the appendixes.

### *Buildings Management*

In the departmental reorganization, the former Buildings and Grounds Division retained the responsibility for providing essential building services. To this was added the physical protection of the Library staff, visitors, and property. Removal of more and more Library operations to rented space has increased the area requiring protection but not the guard staff. Again during this fiscal year almost 1,300,000 visitors came to the Library.

Special work undertaken by the Architect of the Capitol to maintain the physical plant, improve services and facilities, and repair the effects of use and age is outlined in the following summary:

> The third phase of the plumbing renovation program in the Main Building, started in fiscal 1968, was completed in April 1969. One more phase of this program is planned, which will be concerned primarily with underground plumbing outside the building.
>
> Near the end of the fiscal year a contract was awarded for the fourth and last phase of the Main Building air-conditioning project. This work, which is scheduled for completion in March 1970, will air-condition the Loan Division dispatch and receiving room on the ground floor, the Union Catalog card index room on the first floor, the Wilson Room on the second floor, and the west side of the third floor.
>
> Bids were taken for the replacement of the south vertical book conveyor in the Annex. The contract calls for completion within 400 calendar days after receipt by the contractor of a notice to proceed. This would place the completion date in July or August 1970.
>
> Funds available in fiscal 1969 for the improved office lighting program amounted to $50,000, allowing the installation of some 1,300 new fixtures in various locations throughout the Main Building and the Annex.
>
> Ceiling and wall decorations in the southwest pavilion and south corridor on the ground floor of the Main Building were cleaned and restored, continuing a program started in fiscal 1963.
>
> The replacement of the book conveyor between the Main Building and the Capitol with a pneumatic tube was substantially completed in December 1968.
>
> Under a contract awarded in January 1969, renovation of the north and northeast sections of the unfinished cellar areas in the Annex was underway at the close of the fiscal year. The work will provide badly needed storage space.
>
> Three elevator repair and improvement projects, for which contracts had been awarded in fiscal 1968, showed substantial progress.

### *Central Administrative Services*

New responsibilities assigned to the Office of the Secretary of the Library, later renamed the Central Services Division, included provision of local transportation services to meet Library needs, inspection of incoming shipments, and operation of the stockroom for expendable supplies and equipment.

The services of the office took on a new dimension with the acquisition of a system for cold type composition. The first bibliographic application was *Ghana: A Guide to Official Publications, 1872–1968*. The system consists of two input machines and a composer, which prints out camera-ready copy. A choice of type faces is available, as are foreign language, technical, and mathematical fonts.

In Central Files, emphasis was centered on organization and microfilming of historical record groups, and the Federal Library Committee records were reviewed, arranged, and integrated.

The information explosion, which struck the business and academic worlds, has not left the Duplicating Unit unaffected. Total impressions, which came to 16,138,000 in 1966, have risen to 41,291,000, an increase of more than 155 percent. A significant part of this increase can be attributed to the stepped-up service to Congress by the Legislative Reference Service. Without the use of more sophisticated equipment, the increase would have been impossible. During fiscal 1969 a power cutter, a power drill, and an electric high performance folder were added, and a larger press replaced a smaller, older one.

Considerable progress was made in reviewing Library records to determine those to be designated "vital." The purpose of the Federal vital records program is to protect the core of documents deemed necessary to ensure the continuity of essential activities during and following national emergencies. This program is carried out under Executive Order 10346 of April 17, 1952.

After making minor revisions to the guides for paperwork management of Congressional offices, a complete set was sent to each Member of the 91st Congress. The Paperwork Management Section trained staff in 23 of the offices.

Over 1,000 cubic feet of records were disposed of during the year, as authorized by law, either by destruction (664 cubic feet) or by transfer to storage at remote points.

## Personnel

In the departmental reorganization the only change affecting the personnel functions was the retitling of the Director of Personnel. As an Assistant Director of the Administrative Department, he continues to be responsible for the Library's personnel management program and represents the Library in personnel matters.

In many respects personnel administration activities in the Library of Congress are mundane and predictable. Applicants are recruited, candidates interviewed, appointments made, promotions given, awards conferred, operations reorganized, rules enforced, training and orientation courses offered, greener pastures sought and presumably found, retiring veterans missed. And so, in the course of a single year, the Library sees about 10,000 such happenings. They are a normal and natural concomitant to current mobility and to the growth of the Library's staff over the last decade or two to 4,300 plus on June 30, 1969. The twilight of the fiscal year saw this orderly aging and renewal process disrupted by the necessity for a sudden administrative surgical operation, euphemistically termed a "reduction in force." Known familiarly in the Federal service as a RIF, this meant severance, because of decreases in funds transferred from other agencies and consequent adjustment in program, of more than 200 staff members. The employees thus terminated represented over 500 man-years of service in the Library. Another unhappy effect of the cutback in staff was the abrupt cessation of the intensive and successful efforts of the past three years to recruit personnel to meet the needs of the Library's expanded and diversified mission.

Of the 211 persons affected by the reduction in force, 59 had been placed in vacancies within the Library and approximately 15 in jobs outside at the end of the fiscal year. The Library will continue its placement efforts into fiscal 1970 until all individuals separated during the reduction in force have been employed or until possibilities have been exhausted.

The most notable increase in training during fiscal 1969 was in the area of professional inservice training. Considerably more staff members were enrolled in the Professional Orientation series, a recurring program, and two new courses were offered, one in supervisory skills and the other in personnel policies and procedures for supervisors. Thirteen new supervisors from the Card Division took the first and 72 supervisors the second. Of the two new courses offered by the Cataloging Instruction Office in the Processing Department, 19 employees took the one on filing and 18 the one on searching. Employees attending the introductory course in cataloging increased by 25.

Over 400 LC staff members took training courses offered by outside agencies, both Government and non-Government, an increase of 20 percent over fiscal 1968.

At a special ceremony held in the Coolidge Auditorium in February, Red Cross first aid certificates were presented to 118 staff members who had completed the Medical Alert Program, supervised and conducted by James Snyder, M.D., the Library's medical adviser. These employees are situated throughout the Library buildings and are ready to assist the nursing staff in medical emergencies. As part of special health programs, 1,800 employees received influenza vaccinations, and 2,232 had chest X-rays.

In an effort to identify and recognize meritorious performance, expedite the granting of awards, and increase participation, department directors were made responsible for granting Meritorious Service Awards and approving cash awards up to $200. Higher awards require the approval of the Librarian.

Counseling on job-related and other problems continued to increase. When problems were found to be beyond the Library's scope, staff members were referred to appropriate community agencies for legal, medical, welfare, and similar aid. Considerable time was spent in assisting staff members to find satisfactory housing. The relocation of many Library operations in rented space affected the transportation of a number of employees. Personnel at outlying buildings now handle their own car pool requests.

There was a positive effort in fiscal 1969 to expedite responses to requests for position classification that were related to reorganizations or to new programs. Included among these were service to the blind and physically handicapped, automation, the Bicentennial of the American Revolution program, and the Administrative Department. Surveys of the three cataloging divisions of the Processing Department and two divisions of the Copyright Office were completed.

The second phase of the Federal Salary Act of 1967 took effect in the Library of Congress in July 1968. The Coordinated Federal Wage System for trades and crafts employees was initiated during the fiscal year and became effective for Library employees on November 4, 1968.

One of the year's significant achievements was the completion of a list of uniform manpower data elements. The list—a refinement of one prepared in September 1967—was compiled at the request of the Fiscal Services Office in relation to the reprogramming of the payroll then being contemplated. The selection of elements was based on experience gained from earlier attempts to get such information from the Library's computer-based equipment, experimental use of data during the preceding year, current and anticipated needs of the various personnel operations, and a review and consideration of partial integration with the elements adopted by the Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of the Budget in their program for total automation of Federal personnel records.

## Preservation of Library Materials

The redesignation of the Preservation Officer as an assistant department director emphasized both his role as a member of the management team and the importance of the Library's preservation program.

Primary consideration was given to the continued organization and strengthening of the several units of the Preservation Office during fiscal 1969. The transfer of the Restoration Shop to Library of Congress control at the beginning of the year enabled the Library to upgrade certain restoration procedures, to initiate several new and sophisticated techniques, and to add staff with specialized training.

The transfer of the Book Preparation Section from the Processing Department to the Binding Office doubled the size of the latter unit. Within four months after the transfer became official, the section had been reorganized, some manual operations had been mechanized, and a 38,000-volume arrearage plus a current load of 102,000 volumes had been processed without overtime.

During the fiscal year, the Brittle Books Project was renamed the Preservation Microfilming Office. Provided with a budget of $50,000, the Preservation Microfilming Office prepared and sent forward for microfilming a total of 1,639,500 pages of brittle and deteriorating materials, 27 percent more than last year's total of 1,285,200.

The Collections Maintenance Office planned and supervised several major, and a number of minor, moves. The removal of the Copyright Office to Crystal City required weeks of planning but was carried through without delay or loss of any kind. Collections Maintenance also planned and carried out the transfer of the bound foreign newspaper collection and some 8,500 boxes of other materials to the Duke Street Annex.

A request for a grant to assist in funding the Preservation Research Laboratory was submitted unofficially to the Council on Library Resources in December 1968 and formally in June 1969. The Librarian with others from the Library met with CLR officials to discuss the proposal on June 17, just before the close of the fiscal year.

## Data Processing

In the reorganization of the Department, the Data Processing Office, which had formerly operated under the Chief of Fiscal Services, was placed under the administrative control of the Director. To enhance the Library's management capability, data processing systems have been continually improved to provide pertinent, accurate, and current information on which to conduct operations, plan future requirements, base decisions, and evaluate performance.

In October 1968 a teleprocessing system called the Administrative Terminal System (ATS) was installed. The initial eight remote terminals grew to 20 before the close of the year and are likely to double in fiscal 1970. To utilize this system effectively, a multiprogramming environment, capable of processing two programs concurrently, was set up. Priority for central processing is controlled by the operating systems supervisor with ATS receiving the highest priority.

Several changes were made in equipment, including the conversion of IBM model 2311 disk drives to an IBM 2314 direct access storage facility. This device provides for an expansion factor of 150 percent for an information retrieval system and, in addition, opens new avenues for designing computer systems.

New or completely rewritten programs totaled 68, and revisions to existing programs 122. On June 30, 1969, there were 177 IBM system 1401 programs and 209 IBM system 360 programs supported by the Data Processing Office. Payroll, as always, continued to be the major application.

## Photoduplication

The Photoduplication Service concluded its 32d fiscal year with significant increases in the production of negative microfilm exposures, electrostatic prints, and photographic negatives. Statistics are presented in the appendixes.

To provide a more convenient service to Library patrons a quick copy station was inaugurated in the Main Building. This supplements the service given at the customer counter in the Annex, which operates as part of the Business Office. A total of 93,500 quick copy exposures were made at both stations, representing a 36-percent increase over the previous year. Continued cost analysis of the operation in both buildings resulted in a reduction of the unit rate for prints on June 2, 1969.

Also, as a greater convenience to readers, a second office copying machine was installed in the Manuscript Reading Room. The number of copies made on these coin-operated, self-service machines has increased well over 350 percent, from 4,126 in fiscal 1968 to 18,917 in fiscal 1969.

The microfilming of the major newspapers and official gazettes of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Nepal continued at the Public Law 480 center in New Delhi, India. Although 379,000 exposures were produced, the volume of titles awaiting filming was such that a second camera was shipped to India in May.

Under the project to microfilm the papers of the Presidents of the United States in the Library's collections, 55 reels of the papers of

Theodore Roosevelt, 78 reels of the papers of William Taft, and 28 reels of the papers of Woodrow Wilson were completed, making a total of 249,000 exposures. To preserve the first generation or "camera" negatives, duplicate negative microfilms of the following collections of papers were completed and are now used to print positive microfilm: Zachary Taylor (2 reels), John Tyler (3 reels), Grover Cleveland (164 reels), Calvin Coolidge (190 reels), and Benjamin Harrison (151 reels). Master microfilm negatives were also prepared for the Colfax, Doolittle, Fessenden, Trumbull, and Wade papers in the Library's manuscript collections.

Microfilm of the House and Senate bills for the first through the 55th Congresses (1789–1899) is now available on 629 reels and the project to microfilm the bills through the 84th Congress (1956) is continuing.

To save space and to preserve materials for the future, many libraries throughout the world subscribe to positive microfilm produced under the program to film the more than 1,000 currently published newspapers, periodicals, and government publications. During the past fiscal year over 1,122,000 exposures were produced. Under the related program for preserving back files of serials, negative microfilm production rose 8 percent to better than 1,664,000 exposures. In the program for the conversion of nitrate photographic negatives in the Library's prints and photographs collections to safety-base film, photographs in the Historic American Buildings Survey were completed and a start was made on photographs in the Early American Architecture Collection.

The most dramatic upsurge in preservation filming was in the program to microfilm the Library's deteriorating books. Over 1,120,000 negative microfilm exposures were produced, a 95-percent increase over the previous year. The issues of the *National Register of Microform Masters* list most of the titles filmed to date.

In cooperation with the Copyright Office a five-year program was launched to preserve the record of copyright applications from 1870 to date, both on cards and in bound volumes. Better than 1,653,000 negative microfilm exposures from bound volumes and almost 372,600 exposures of current unbound applications were prepared.

A program to reproduce all LC printed cards requested with card numbers for the years 1898–1939 was inaugurated early in the fiscal year in cooperation with the Card Division. Five planetary cameras especially adapted for card filming were installed at the Navy Yard Annex. Close to 2,604,000 negative microfilm exposures and electrostatic prints were produced.

# Chapter 6

# THE COPYRIGHT OFFICE

In the spring of 1969 the Copyright Office moved from the Library of Congress Annex Building on Capitol Hill to Building No. 2 of Crystal City Mall, at 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway in Arlington, Va. The Office began operations in its new location on April 1.

The copyright registration function had been centralized in the Library of Congress in 1870, when the Library was in the Capitol Building. The Copyright Office had grown to be a department of the Library by the time the Main Library Building was opened in 1897, moving to the first floor of the Annex Building when the latter was occupied in 1939.

Originally, the Office occupied the entire first floor of the Annex. The south entrance had been intended to be the entrance to the Copyright Office, as the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress* for the fiscal year 1937 indicated:

> On the south front [of the Annex Building] a handsome flight of steps rises to the first floor, which is given over to the Copyright Office. This separate entrance lends dignity to that government agency in keeping with its important function.

During World War II, however, part of the space occupied by the Copyright Office was taken for war-related activities, and was retained after the war to accommodate the expansion of other Library functions. The south entrance, closed during the national emergency because of a shortage of guards, was not reopened.

Since that time, the Office staff has grown substantially to deal with the increasing volume of registrations. This growth, which was accompanied by a similar growth in the other programs of the Library, and the delay in final authorization for the proposed James Madison Memorial Building, made it necessary for the Library to seek rented space for the Copyright Office. The space selected consists of the lower five floors of a modern high-rise structure, part of a complex of privately owned buildings located approximately three miles south of downtown Washington.

In its new quarters the staff, consisting of some 325 employees, has considerably more space, nearly all of which was intended for offices, in contrast to the former location, where much of the area occupied by the Copyright Office was originally intended for book stacks.

As a result of careful planning, the move was carried out with a minimum of disruption. Included in the transfer were 6,000 pieces of furniture and equipment, 14,000 volumes of record books, 9,000 reference volumes (including the Copyright Office Library), 7,000 linear feet of correspondence, and some 25 million catalog cards.

A side effect of the above was the loss of more than 45 employees who found it impractical to pay the additional transportation costs and who either took positions in other departments of the Library or found work elsewhere. While most of these positions have now been filled, the loss of this number of trained employees, particularly those with long experience, has inevitably made itself felt. Other adverse aspects of the move include delays and inconveniences caused by the physical separation of the Copyright Office from the collections and bibliographic resources of the Library, essential to the work of the Office. The collections of deposit copies retained by the Copyright Office could not be housed at Crystal Mall, and their temporary retention at the Annex has caused other problems.

On the other hand, the areas for the public and the card catalog are more spacious and provide better lighting, and in general the public facilities and service have been improved by the move. Through an arrangement with the Post Office, the address to which mail is to be sent remains the same: Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

## Program for General Revision of the Copyright Law

The general revision program, which for more than a decade has been the focal point of intensive effort by the Copyright Office, was stalled throughout fiscal 1969. The substantial momentum achieved by House passage of the bill on April 11, 1967, gradually dwindled and it became apparent that Senate action would not be forthcoming before the end of the 90th Congress. This disappointing delay was the result of a complex combination of circumstances and conflicts but there is no question that the root problem was the issue of cable television. In the history of American copyright law it is hard to think of an issue that has occasioned more widespread, intense, and highly publicized controversy.

Last year's report reviewed the decision of the Supreme Court in *United Artists Television, Inc.* v. *Fortnightly Corp.*, 255 F. Supp. 177 (S.D.N.Y. 1966), *aff'd*, 377 F. 2d 872 (2d Cir. 1967), *rev'd*, 392 U.S. 390 (1968), in which at least certain kinds of cable television systems were held free of liability for copyright infringement. This decision was handed down just before the beginning of the fiscal year, but it had become clear even earlier that, whatever conclusion the Court reached, legislative progress on the general revision bill could not be expected until the impact of the ruling upon various industries had been absorbed and evaluated. It was perhaps a hopeful sign that negotiations of any sort continued, and that the whole revision program did not collapse.

Recognizing the inevitability of carrying the revision bill over into the 91st Congress, both Houses passed the fourth of a series of joint resolutions extending the duration of expiring second-term copyrights. The new law, which was signed by President Johnson on July 23, 1968, extended through December 31, 1969, copyrights that were due to lapse at the end of 1968. The program for general revision entered the 91st Congress with a noise that, if not exactly a whimper, was certainly far from a bang.

On January 22, 1969, Senator John L. McClellan, chairman of the Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights of the Senate Judiciary Committee, introduced a new revision bill S. 543. This version was essentially the same as the 1967 bill, not including the amendments added on the House floor. An innovation was a new title II, establishing a National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works. This measure, in the form of a separate bill, had been passed by the Senate in October 1967 but had not been acted upon by the House.

In a statement accompanying the new bill Senator McClellan explained that the text of the 1967 version had been retained in order to permit the subcommittee to resume its consideration of general revision at the point where it had been suspended by adjournment of the 90th Congress. At the same time, he reaffirmed his intention to seek affirmative subcommittee action on the bill as soon as possible in the 91st Congress.

The remainder of the fiscal year was spent in continuous meetings, discussions, and maneuvering on the cable television problem. The issues were clarified and areas of possible future compromise were suggested, but as the year ended it was obvious that agreement was a long way off. A series of meetings and drafts on the issue of library photocopying proved equally unsuccessful in resolving that issue.

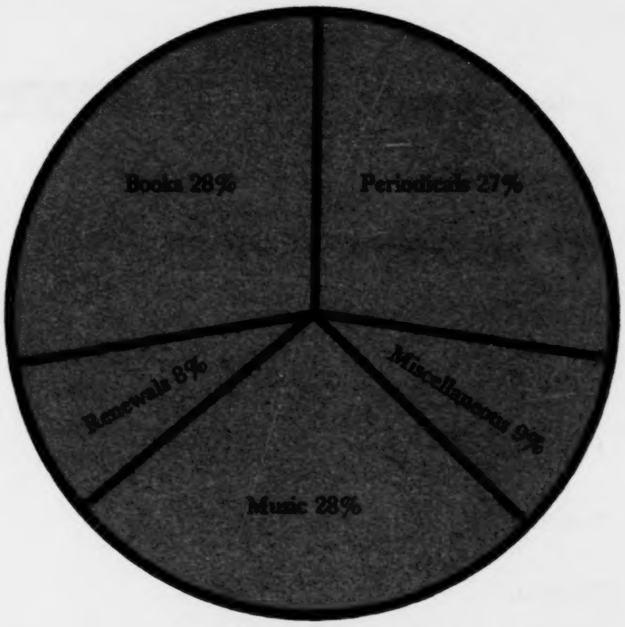
On April 3, 1969, Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., introduced a proposed amendment to S. 543 which, among other things, was intended to give performers and record producers a right to royalties for the public performance and broadcasting of sound recordings. The new proposal, which was a substantially revised version of an earlier amendment introduced by Senator Williams in 1967, was cosponsored by Senators George Murphy, Edward W. Brooke, Thomas Dodd, Vance Hartke, Stephen M. Young, and Hugh Scott. Like its predecessor, the amendment proved controversial.

Viewing the situation of general revision as of July 1, 1969, an objective observer could construe the frustrations of the preceding year as either a process necessary to finding solutions or as the beginning of a process of disintegration. It is too soon to predict which path the present revision program will take, but two conclusions seem clear. First, the events of the year dramatized more effectively than ever the inadequacies of the 1909 statute to deal with the copyright problems of today. Moreover, unless the present revision package succeeds in the 91st Congress, it will be necessary to reevaluate the entire legislative program and adopt new approaches.

## The Year's Copyright Business

Fiscal 1969 showed only slight variations from the previous year in overall totals. Earned fees ($1,879,831) were up less than one percent, and registration (301,258) were down less than one percent.

*Percentage Distribution of Registrations, 1969*

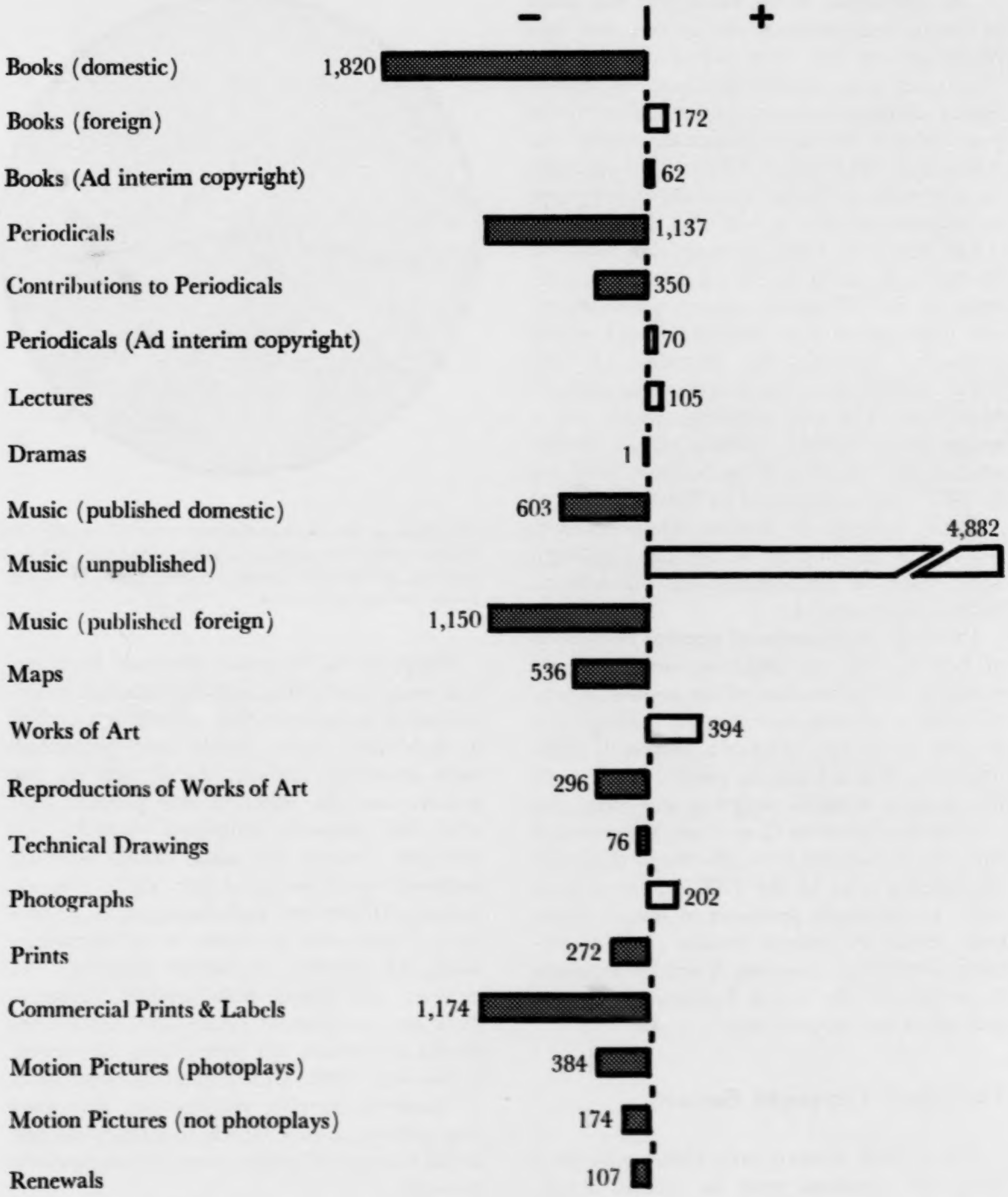


*Miscellaneous* includes contributions to periodicals, lectures, dramas, works of art, reproductions of works of art, technical drawings, photographs, prints, commercial prints and labels, maps, and motion pictures.

Registrations for music increased four percent over fiscal 1968, a sizable upsurge in unpublished music more than offsetting a decline in published music. Books and periodicals each decreased slightly, the former by two percent and the latter by one percent. The total for renewals remained virtually unchanged. Among the small classes showing increases were works of art, eight percent, lectures, 10 percent, and photographs, 28 percent. There were decreases in art reproductions, 11 percent, technical drawings, 12 percent, and prints, nine percent. Registrations for commercial prints and labels continued to decline, this year falling 20 percent below fiscal 1968. Motion pictures went down 19 percent. Foreign registrations decreased four percent, owing largely to a sharp decline in the number of foreign musical compositions received.

Of the total almost 327,000 applications

*Comparative increase or decrease of registrations, 1969*
*using 1968 as a base year*



for registration and documents for recordation dealt with by the Examining Division, 86 percent were acted upon without correspondence. Rejections amounted to three percent, and the remaining 11 percent required correspondence before favorable action could be taken.

The Service Division handled for deposit more than 111,000 separate remittances and processed 331,000 pieces of incoming and 345,000 pieces of outgoing mail. It also prepared and filed 275,000 cards relating to material in process and made 58,000 searches in connection with pending material.

Of the 1.8 million catalog cards prepared and distributed by the Cataloging Division some 750,000 were added to the Copyright Card Catalog, 236,000 went to subscribers to the Cooperative Card Service, 70,000 were supplied to other departments of the Library of Congress, and 764,000 were used in the production of the printed *Catalog of Copyright Entries.*

Reference search work, which has more than doubled since 1960, continued to be one of the areas of greatest growth in the Office. The number of hours of paid reference search work increased over the previous year by 24 percent. Fees for this work, which exceeded 14,500 hours, totaled $72,600 and account in large part for the increase in earned fees during a year when registrations declined. Searches completed numbered 13,000 and involved 162,000 titles. One of the principal factors in this growth is the number of requests by firms that reprint, or reproduce in microform, previously published books and periodicals.

## Official Publications

Continued progress was made during the year toward current publication of all parts of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries,* which has been in arrears for several years because of shortages in staff and funds for printing. Sixteen issues compiled in fiscal 1968 were published during the current year. An additional 16 issues were prepared; of these, seven were published, eight are in press, and one was not sent to the printer because of a lack of funds.

The Copyright Office has begun renumbering its many information circulars as they are reprinted, in order to bring the numbering into a logical pattern. Among the circulars revised and reissued during the year with attractive covers were *General Information on Copyright* (circular 1), *International Copyright Protection* (circular 38), and *Copyright for Musical Compositions* (circular 50).

## Copyright Contributions to the Library of Congress

More than 476,000 articles were deposited for registration during the fiscal year, and 293,000 articles were transferred for the collections of the Library of Congress or were offered to other libraries and institutions through the Exchange and Gift Division of the Processing Department.

Registrations obtained by compliance action totaled almost 17,000. The amount in fees received as the result of such action exceeded $100,000, and the value of deposit copies made available for the collections of the Library of Congress through compliance work is estimated at more than $730,000.

## Administrative Developments

Applications for registration often raise questions for which no ready answer is available. Moreover, for some time there has been a need for research in developing areas of copyright law. To deal with matters of this kind, a legal staff, consisting at present of four attorneys, has been established in the Examining Division and will be directly responsible to the Chief and Assistant Chief of that division. This group should be of great assistance in making special studies and in formulating new examining practices.

During the year a survey was completed of the personnel classification structure in the

Cataloging Division. As a result, promotion ladders have been established for the employees in virtually all the line operations. Subprofessional positions have been provided in each section of the division to relieve the trained catalogers of much of the more routine, repetitive work. Two units, Editing and Composing, were created in the Editing and Publishing Section to reflect the distinct tasks performed.

In fiscal 1968 Congress had approved the first part of a projected five-year program to microfilm for security purposes the primary copyright records from 1870 to 1967. During fiscal 1969 the position of Program Management Officer was created in the Cataloging Division, a staff was provided to prepare the materials for microfilming by the Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, and approximately 2 million exposures were made.

## Legislative Developments

Apart from the revision program, a number of other significant bills were put forward dealing with copyright and related matters.

Bills for the protection of original designs were again introduced. A bill introduced by Senator Philip A. Hart had been passed by the Senate in an earlier Congress but had not been acted upon by the House. The design bills introduced in the 91st Congress were similar to the earlier measure. They were H.R. 3089, introduced on January 13, 1969, by Representative Gerald R. Ford; H.R. 4209, introduced on January 23 by Representative William L. St. Onge; and S. 1774, introduced on April 3 by Senator Hart.

On February 5, 1969, Representative John D. Dingell introduced H.R. 6205, a bill to require any recording of a song or other verbal material set to music and sold in interstate commerce to be accompanied by a printed copy of the words thereto. The bill states that in the case of recordings "of verbal material under unexpired copyright, this Act applies only with respect to recordings of verbal material copyrighted after the date of enactment of this Act."

Largely as a result of steps taken by the Federal Communications Commission following the *Southwestern* and *Fortnightly* cases, a number of measures were introduced that deal with the cable antenna television issue and the functions of the Commission in relation to that issue. H. Res. 84 was introduced on January 3, 1969, by Representative Lionel Van Deerlin to provide for an investigation of the Federal regulation of CATV; and similar resolutions, H. Res. 201, H. Res. 248, and H. Res. 284, were subsequently introduced by Representatives Jeffery Cohelan, Charles W. Sandman, Jr., and George A. Goodling, respectively. Another measure on the same subject, having as its objects Congressional hearings and the halting of Commission action, was introduced on January 15 by Representative William A. Barrett in the form of H. Con. Res. 87. And Representative Samuel S. Stratton placed in the hopper two bills: H.R. 10268 of April 17, which would nullify the interim procedures of the Commission involving community antenna television stations; and H.R. 10510 of April 23, which would grant authority to the Commission with respect to CATV only in cases where a television broadcasting station "is failing as a direct result" of certain activities by a CATV system.

Other measures having implications in the field of copyright are a series of bills introduced in both the Senate and the House to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. In addition, H.R. 8809 was introduced on March 12 by Representative Roman C. Pucinski to provide for a "National Science Research Data Processing and Information Retrieval System."

Bills of interest in cognate areas include those for the general revision of the patent laws. They are S. 1246, introduced on February 28, 1969, by Senator John L. McClellan; S. 1569, introduced on March 17 by Senator Everett M. Dirksen; and H.R. 12280, introduced on June 18 by Representative Bob Wilson. Also dealing with patents is S. 1064, a bill introduced on February 28 by Senator Birch Bayh, which would extend the term of patent protection for a person to whom a patent was granted while he was on active duty in the military or naval forces; the period of extension would generally be equal to the length of the inventor's service during which the patent was in force. On April 3 Senator J. W. Fulbright introduced S.J. Res. 90, which would authorize the holding of "a diplomatic conference to negotiate a Patent Cooperation Treaty in Washington, District of Columbia, in fiscal year 1970."

A bill to encourage the development of "novel varieties of sexually reproduced plants" by making protection available to those who develop them and to provide for a Plant Variety Protection Office was introduced on September 4, 1969, in the form of H.R. 13631 by Representative Graham Purcell.

S. 766, a bill to make certain amendments in the Federal trademark statute, was introduced on January 29, 1969, by Senators McClellan and Scott; and S. 1568, another bill on the same subject, was introduced on March 17 by Senator Dirksen.

No final action had yet been taken by Congress on any of these measures when this report went to press.

## Judicial Developments

An action for declaratory judgment and mandatory registration was filed on August 7, 1968, against the Register of Copyrights, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. The suit, *Thomasville Furniture Industries, Inc.* v. *Kaminstein,* Civil Action No. 1959–68, concerned eight applications for registration of claims to copyright in three-dimensional designs applied to articles of furniture. The Copyright Office had rejected the claims on the grounds that the works revealed nothing identifiable as "a work of art" within the meaning of the copyright law. On September 26 the Department of Justice, on behalf of the Register, filed an answer. On January 3, 1969, the case was brought to a close when the plaintiff filed a stipulation dismissing the case with prejudice. Thus, at the end of the fiscal year as at the beginning, there were no actions pending against the Register.

### *Subject Matter of Copyright and Scope of Rights*

An interesting question was presented by the case of *Time, Inc.* v. *Bernard Geis Associates,* 159 U.S.P.Q. 663 (S.D.N.Y. 1968), which involved the motion picture film by Abraham Zapruder of the assassination of President Kennedy. In rejecting defendants' assertion that the film contained nothing copyrightable and that it consisted of frames which are "simply records of what took place, without any 'elements' personal to Zapruder," the court pointed out that the film had many elements of creativity: "Zapruder selected the kind of camera (movies, not snapshots), the kind of film (color), the kind of lens (telephoto), the area in which the pictures were to be taken, the time they were to be taken, and (after testing several sites) the spot on which the camera would be operated."

The copyrightability of catalogs depicting merchandise and advertising sheets for chemical products was also the subject of litigation. In the case of *Blumcraft of Pittsburgh* v. *Newman Brothers, Inc.,* 159 U.S.P.Q. 166 (S.D. Ohio 1968), the principle, which had been stated in a number of earlier cases, was reiterated: advertising catalogs are copyrightable material, but users are free, so far as the copyright law in concerned, to copy in their catalogs the merchandise of their competitors, the restriction being limited to copying the copyright owner's representation of the merchandise in his catalog. In *National Chemsearch Corp.* v. *Easton Chemical Co.,* 160 U.S.P.Q. 537 (S.D.N.Y. 1969), "sales sheets containing praiseful descriptions, directions for use, illustrative photographs, and other textual encouragements to purchase" were held to be copyrightable.

On the other hand, there were two significant opinions dealing with works held not to be subject to statutory copyright protection. An architectural casting that consisted of a filigree pattern "formed entirely of intercepting straight lines and arc lines" was held not to possess the "minimal degree of creativity required of a work of art," in the case of *Tennes-*

*see Fabricating Co.* v. *Moultrie Mfg. Co.,* 159 U.S.P.Q. 363 (M.D. Ga. 1968). An "artificial flower model" consisting of a standard shape of flower pot from which rose a stem topped by a flower, below which were two leaves and a bow, was held on a motion for preliminary injunction to show no more than "an aggregation of well known components" that comprise an "unoriginal whole," in *Florabelle Flowers, Inc.* v. *Joseph Markovits, Inc.,* 296 F. Supp. 304 (S.D.N.Y. 1968).

Oral statements of Ernest Hemingway were the subject of litigation in *Hemingway* v. *Random House, Inc.,* 160 U.S.P.Q. 561 (N.Y. Ct. App. 1968), which was decided under the principles of common law copyright. In his book *Papa Hemingway,* A. E. Hotchner quoted numerous statements made by Hemingway in the course of oral conversations with Hotchner. In deciding this suit, brought by Hemingway's widow, the New York Court of Appeals, affirming the ruling of the lower State courts, declared that for any common law right in informal spoken dialog to be recognized, "it would, at the very least, be required that the speaker indicate that he intended to mark off the utterance in question from the ordinary stream of speech, that he wished to adopt it as a unique statement and that he wished to exercise control over its publication." The court went on to suggest that "there should be a presumption that the speaker has not reserved any common law rights unless the contrary strongly appears," and to hold that Hemingway's words and conduct "left no doubt of his willingness to permit Hotchner to draw freely on their conversation."

A question of growing importance is whether certain computer programs are the subject of patent or copyright protection or whether they should be covered by some hybrid form of protection. In an opinion having an important bearing on this issue, *In re Prater and Wei,* 159 U.S.P.Q. 583 (1968), the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals upheld process and apparatus claims of a patent dealing with the spectrographic analysis and production of data on the proportions of "various gases in a mixture of gases." The late Judge Arthur M. Smith, speaking for the court in a posthumous opinion, stated that patent protection for a process disclosed as a sequence or combination of steps was not precluded "by the mere fact that the process could alternatively be carried out by mental steps."

### *Government Publications*

A provision of the copyright law (17 U.S.C. § 8) specifies that no copyright shall subsist in "any publication of the United States Government." This provision, which has been the subject of some litigation and much discussion, was dealt with in *Scherr* v. *Universal Match Corp.,* 160 U.S.P.Q. 216 (S.D.N.Y. 1967). The case involved a statue entitled *The Ultimate Weapon,* which was created by the plaintiffs as a part of their assigned duties while they were soldiers at Fort Dix. The court stated that "in all discussions of the problem there seems to be unanimous, albeit tacit, agreement that 'publications of the United States Government' refers to printed works." The court stated further, however, that any copyright interest in such a work would inure to the benefit of the Government, since the case would fall within "the 'works made for hire' rule of 17 U.S.C. § 26," which makes the employer the author in the case of works made by employees for hire.

A ruling of interest dealing with data developed in connection with a contract with a Government agency is an opinion of the Comptroller General of the United States, No. B–167020, dated August 26, 1969. The opinion concerns data developed, partly at its own expense, by a company having a contract with the Air Force for certain computer services for Project LITE, which provides such legal information as citations to statutes and to certain legal decisions through electronic computerization. The opinion declared that, even though the contract did not cover the situation where material is produced by a mixture of private and public funds, the Government "will get unlimited rights to such data," since it could not be said that it was "developed at private expense." The opinion also indicated that the company did not act in a timely manner, inasmuch as a subsequent contract using the data had already been awarded when protest was first made.

### *Notice of Copyright and Publication*

The name of the copyright owner is a necessary part of the notice of copyright, and difficult cases concerning the sufficiency of the name sometimes arise, particularly where business organizations use in the notice less than their full name. In *Tennessee Fabricating Co.* v. *Moultrie Mfg. Co.,* 159 U.S.P.Q. 363, (M.D. Ga. 1968), it was ruled that "TFC CO." was not sufficient because it was "not the plaintiff's name nor the name by which plaintiff is known in the industry."

In the case of most pictorial and sculptural works, the copyright law requires, in effect, that the notice shall appear "on some accessible portion" of the work. In *Scherr* v. *Universal Match Corp.,* 160 U.S.P.Q. 216 (S.D. N.Y 1967), a notice facing skyward on the upper part of a statue, so that the notice was 22 feet from the ground, and "impossible for anyone on the ground to see," was held to be inadequate.

On the question of whether a statue not reproduced in copies is published by public display, a matter upon which there are two lines of authority, the court in the *Scherr* case concluded that divestitive publication had occurred, inasmuch as the statue "was displayed without restriction as to either persons or purpose and without adequate notice."

In a case arising under the California Civil Code, it was ruled in *Wallace* v. *Helm,* 161 U.S.P.Q. 121 (Cal. Super. Ct. 1969), that plaintiff's architectural drawings were not placed in the public domain by his building the house based on them or by delivering to the occupant of the house a copy of the plans solely for the latter's use and not for reproduction.

Numerous cases, particularly in the Second Circuit, have held that if fabric bearing a design and a notice of copyright (the notice being usually on the selvage) leaves the hands of the copyright owner with the notice intact, the later removal of the notice by the purchaser, usually a garment maker, does not prejudice the rights of the copyright owner. Lace, however, which ordinarily has no selvage and to which the notice is usually affixed by means of a label, presented a special problem in the case of *American Fabrics Co.* v. *Lace Arts, Inc.* 291 F. Supp. 589 (S.D.N.Y. 1968). The court refused to grant a preliminary injunction, pointing out that the notice "consisted merely of labels upon the *samples,*" and that some of the lace itself, bearing no notice, was apparently sold by the copyright claimant "directly to department stores for resale by the yard to home sewers."

### *Registration*

Judge Learned Hand had rendered the decision in 1958 in *Vacheron & Constantine-Le Coultre Watches, Inc.* v. *Benrus Watch Co.,* 260 F. 2d 637 (2d Cir.), that registration in the Copyright Office was a condition precedent to bringing an action for infringement. In the case of *Loomskill Inc.* v. *Rubin Levine & Co.,* 159 U.S.P.Q. 676 (S.D.N.Y. 1968), this holding was followed, the court concluding that an action could not be maintained, even though plaintiff had "deposited two copies of the copyrighted work." The court stated that "in order to complete registration, it is necessary for the plaintiff to obtain a registration certificate."

The increasing list of cases that have emphasized the weight of the certificate of registration was added to during the year by the holdings in several cases that the certificate is prima facie evidence of the validity of the copyright. Two such cases were *United Merchants and Manufacturers, Inc.* v. *K. Gimbel Accessories, Inc.,* 294 F. Supp. 151 (S.D.N.Y. 1968), and *Marcus Brothers Textile Corp.* v. *Acadia Co.,* 161 U.S.P.Q. 774 (S.D.N.Y. 1969), both of which involved fabric designs. And of particular note was the statement in *Geisel* v. *Poynter Products, Inc.,* 295 F. Supp. 331 (S.D.N.Y. 1968), which dealt with contributions to periodicals, that as a result of their holding certificates of registration, "at least prima facie, Liberty Magazine owned the copyright in 1932 and defendant Liberty Library Corporation owns the renewed copyright without reservation." In *Pantone, Inc.* v. *A. I. Friedman, Inc.,* 294 F. Supp. 545 (S.D.N.Y. 1968), the court ruled that "the certificate was at least prima facie evidence, or a presumption, of copyright validity," and that various "immaterial and inconsequential" differences between the certificate and the evidence did not invalidate the registration.

It was stated in the case of *Tennessee Fabricating Co.* v. *Moultrie Mfg. Co.,* 159 U.S.P.Q. 363 (M.D. Georgia 1968), concerning an item for which registration was made as a published work, that the certificate "is not prima facie evidence of publication with notice of copyright since publication is not a fact stated in the certificate of registration." And in *Scherr* v. *Universal Match Corp.*, 160 U.S.P.Q. 216 (S.D.N.Y. 1967), the court took the view that, although the certificate was prima facie evidence of the validity of the copyright, defendants rebutted this presumption by showing that the notice of copyright was affixed in such a location as to fail to apprise the public that copyright was claimed.

Where a fabric design was registered in Class H as a "reproduction of a work of art," even though it could have been registered in Class G as "a work of art," it was held in *Peter Pan Fabrics, Inc.* v. *Dan River Mills, Inc.,* 161 U.S.P.Q. 119 (S.D.N.Y. 1969), that registration in Class H was at most "a mere error which does not 'invalidate or impair the copyright protection.' "

An unusual contention was made by plaintiff in the case of *Higgins* v. *Foroner Productions, Inc.,* 161 U.S.P.Q. 384 (S.D. Fla. 1969). Plaintiff put forward as his only showing of defendant's access to his works the evidence that the works were registered in the Copyright Office and later transferred to the Library of Congress, and that the president of the defendant corporation was in Washington, D.C., after that date. The court found the proof of access inadequate, stating that "a bare physical possibility of access is insufficient."

### *Ownership and Transfer of Rights*

The question in *Dolch* v. *Garrard Publishing Co.,* 289 F. Supp. 687 (S.D.N.Y. 1968), was whether a grant by the author to the publisher of "the exclusive right of publication," with design and quality of materials to be "consistent with the educational purposes for which the material is intended," granted the publisher the right to publish in paperback form. After reviewing the circumstances surrounding the formulation of the contract, the court held that the paperback rights were included in the grant.

In *Hellman* v. *Samuel Goldwyn Productions,* 301 N.Y.S. 2d 165 (App. Div., 1st Dep't 1969), an action concerning certain rights in *The Little Foxes,* it was held on appeal, in a split decision, that a 1940 contract in which Miss Hellman divested herself completely of "motion picture rights, including right to televise such motion picture," but not the right "to broadcast the motion picture version," gave the transferee the right to license exhibition by a television network of the motion picture. Essentially the result turned upon a determination by the majority of the court that the phrase "to broadcast the motion picture version" referred to radio broadcasts that would advertise the film.

The problem in *Bevan* v. *Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.*, 293 F. Supp. 1366 (S.D.N.Y. 1968), concerned the joinder of parties in an action for alleged infringement of the play *Stalag 17* by the television series *Hogan's Heroes.* Plaintiffs had conveyed to Paramount Pictures Corporation the motion picture rights and certain "sequel" motion pictures rights but had retained all other rights. In their suit against CBS for infringement by the latter's TV series, plaintiffs moved to have Paramount joined as a defendant on the grounds that the joinder was necessary in order that complete relief might be granted to plaintiffs. The decision of the court was against the joinder, on the theory that to accede would be to draw Paramount into a controversy in which it had no part. The court also held that Paramount could not be joined under the rules relating to pendent jurisdiction, since the Federal copyright action was against another party, that is, the network.

The principle that only the author or his "assignee" can maintain an action for infringement was the source of the difficulty in *First Financial Marketing Services Group, Inc.* v. *Field Promotions, Inc.*, 286 F. Supp. 295 (S.D.N.Y. 1968). The author had transferred to plaintiff the ownership of the copyright "throughout the United States, except in the State of Ohio." The court declared that according to the instrument in question plaintiff was holder "of something less than full ownership," unless it could be shown that plaintiff was "assignee of full copyright ownership," and that the author was "plaintiff's licensee, on a lease-back arrangement, for the State of Ohio."

The important question of the ownership and status of contributions to periodicals was dealt with, at least in some of its aspects, in *Geisel* v. *Poynter Products, Inc.*, 295 F. Supp. 331 (S.D.N.Y. 1968). The case concerned certain cartoons created by plaintiff, whose pen name is Dr. Seuss, and published in the 1930's in *Liberty Magazine*. After hearing the testimony of expert witnesses as to custom and usage at that time in magazine publishing, the court decided that the contract had been for the sale of all rights "without reservation of any rights in plaintiff."

An important distinction with regard to assignments was illustrated by the case of *Prather* v. *Neva Paperbacks, Inc.*, 410 F. 2d 698 (5th Cir. 1969). The holding was, in essence, that the words "all right, title, and interest" in an instrument do not convey "the right to sue for past trespass or infringement," and that express language is required to cover "accrued causes of action for prior infringement."

Who is the owner of the literary rights in the lectures of a university professor? In *Williams* v. *Weisser*, 273 A.C.A 807 (Cal. Dist. Ct. App. 1969), the answer given in an action by an assistant professor of anthropology at the University of California at Los Angeles against an unauthorized seller of transcriptions of his lectures was that "university lectures are *sui generis*," and that ordinarily, and in this case, "the teacher, rather than the university, owns the common law copyright in his lectures."

The tax aspect of the purchase and later resale of the motion picture rights in literary or dramatic works by a person whose ordinary activity was that of "producer of musical plays on Broadway" was considered by the U.S. Tax Court in *Martin* v. *Commissioner of Internal Revenue*, 159 U.S.P.Q. 276 (1968). The majority of the court took the position that, since customarily a producer of musicals did not purchase and hold rights of the kind in question, the profit from such a transaction was taxable as a capital gain rather than as income, the reason being that the rights in question were not held "primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of taxpayer's trade or business."

### *Infringement and Remedies*

The commonly used test of infringement in the case of pictorial works—whether "the ordinary observer would be disposed to regard the aesthetic appearance of the plaintiff's and defendant's work as being the same"—was used in issuing preliminary injunctions in three cases: *United Merchants and Manufacturers, Inc.* v. *K. Gimbel Accessories, Inc.*, 294 F. Supp. 151 (S.D.N.Y. 1968), *Marcus Brothers Textile Corp.* v. *Acadia Co.*, 161 U.S.P.Q. 774 (S.D.N.Y. 1969), and *Concord Fabrics, Inc.* v. *Marcus Brothers Textile Corp.*, 409 F. 2d 1315 (2d Cir. 1969), *rev'g* 296 F. Supp. 736 (S.D.N.Y. 1969).

Conversely, in *Marcal Paper Mills, Inc.* v. *Scott Paper Co.*, 290 F. Supp. 43 (D.N.J. 1968), the judge found that "no ordinary observer would . . . consider that defendant's label was taken from the copyrighted sources." And in *Mattel, Inc.* v. *S. Rosenberg Co.*, 296 F. Supp. 1024 (S.D.N.Y. 1968), involving two lines of dolls sold by both plaintiff and defendant, the court found detailed similarities in one line but considerable differences in the other line, and granted a preliminary injunction as to the former but not the latter.

In the case of *Pantone, Inc.* v. *A. I. Fried-*

*man, Inc.,* 294 F. Supp. 545 (S.D.N.Y. 1968), the plaintiff's work consisted of a 72-page booklet, each page bearing "carefully selected colors which are arranged in a fashion to provide a range of selection" derived from certain basic colors. In holding for plaintiff, the court stated that "the work distributed by defendant constitutes a substantial copying of the essential features of plaintiff's arrangement."

During the year there were two interesting cases holding officers of infringing corporations jointly and severally liable, along with the corporations, as participants in the infringements where the individuals had in fact been a moving cause in the act of infringement: *Morser* v. *Bengor Products Co.,* 283 F. Supp. 926 (S.D.N.Y. 1968); and *Chappell & Co.* v. *Frankel,* 285 F. Supp. 798 (S.D.N.Y. 1968). Judge Levet, however, took the position, following as a precedent *Edward B. Marks Music Corp.* v. *Foullon,* 171 F. 2d 950 (2d Cir. 1949), that the question of liability of individuals jointly and severally with corporate bodies should be applied solely to "infringement," and not to liability under the compulsory licensing provisions of the statute in the case of *Leo Feist, Inc.* v *Apollo Records N.Y. Corp.,* 300 F. Supp. 32 (S.D.N.Y. 1969).

Also dealing with the compulsory licensing provisions was *Pickwick Music Corp.* v. *Record Productions, Inc.,* 272 F. Supp. 39 (S.D.N.Y. 1968), in which it was held that the notice of intention to use should have been filed "before the musical works were actually reproduced," and that the attempt to file it "four days before litigation is self-serving and no defense whatsoever."

In a case dealing with proof of infringement, plaintiff's motion for summary judgment was granted in *Rodgers* v. *Living Room Lounge, Inc.,* 291 F. Supp. 599 (D. Mass. 1968), on the basis of an uncontested affidavit of an employee of one of the performing rights societies that he heard and "made written notation of the time and manner of the performance" and that he "had heard the named musical compositions many times and was able to recognize and identify them." In the case of *Criterion Music Corp.* v. *Tucker,* 45 F.R.D. 534 (S.D. Ga. 1968), in connection with a request for admission as to whether certain musical compositions were played, the holding was that it was the duty of defendant in whose place of business the infringement was alleged to have occurred "to admit or deny the request if he should receive information on the subject."

It was held in *Tempo Music, Inc.* v. *Myers,* 407 F. 2d 503 (4th Cir. 1969), that the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP), as agent for the plaintiff copyright owners, was under a duty to advise the defendant of the society's obligation under a 1950 consent judgment "to maintain and keep current and make available for inspection during regular working hours, a list of all musical compositions in the ASCAP repertory," and "to advise that such service was available upon request" when a communication was made by defendant "which could have been fairly interpreted as a request for aid in avoiding infringement."

In a common law action for infringement of a manuscript book on Victorian silverware, *Turner* v. *Century House Publishing Co.,* 159 U.S.P.Q. 699 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 1968), it was held that access and similarities are not necessarily indicative of infringement if in fact plaintiff and defendant both copied from common sources.

The doctrine of fair use was applied in *Time, Inc.* v. *Bernard Geis Associates,* 159 U.S.P.Q. 663 (S.D.N.Y. 1968), the case of a writer who copied without authorization a number of frames from the Zapruder film of the assassination of President Kennedy, the court noting that "there is a public interest in having the fullest information available on the murder of President Kennedy." In the course of the opinion the court referred in connection with the question of fair use, to the copyright revision bill and to the Report of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives (H. Rept. No. 83, 90th Cong., 1st Sess.).

The distinction between copyright and the ownership of the physical object embodying the work was an important element in *Inde-*

*pendent News Co.* v. *Williams,* 273 F. Supp. 375 (E.D. Pa. 1968), *aff'd,* 160 U.S.P.Q. 4 (3rd Cir. 1968), a case regarding the resale by defendant of comic books he had purchased from wastepaper dealers.

In a case concerning commercial labels, *Alberto-Culver Co.* v. *Andrea Dumon, Inc.,* 295 F. Supp. 1155 (N.D. Ill. 1969), defendant sought to invoke the Sherman Act as the basis for a counterclaim in a copyright infringement action. In rejecting the contention the court indicated that, although such a counterclaim may be appropriate in certain patent infringement actions, defendant is not, as a result of this particular action, "in danger of being forced out of business, being deprived of a real opportunity to compete by virtue of accepting a restrictive patent license or defending the litigation."

Petitions to set aside orders of the Federal Communications Commission regulating cable antenna television systems were rejected in *Black Hills Video Corp.* v. *Federal Communications Commission,* 399 F. 2d 65 (8th Cir. 1968). The court held, among other things, that the Commission rule prohibiting duplication of programs by bringing in distant signals on the same day that they are presented by a local station was not, as plaintiff contends, inconsistent with the copyright law, since the Supreme Court in *Fortnightly Corp.* v. *United Artists Television, Inc.,* 392 U.S. 390 (1968), has ruled "that CATV, like viewers and unlike broadcasters, does not perform the programs it receives and carries."

There were several opinions during the fiscal year involving variously damages, profits, and attorney's fees. In *Runge* v. *Lee,* 161 U.S.P.Q. 770 (C.D. Cal. 1969), defendant's net profits were $64,253 but the jury awarded plaintiff damages in the amount of $80,000; the court ruled that the plaintiff was "entitled to an award of the higher of the two." In *Morser* v. *Bengor Products Co.,* 293 F. Supp. 926 (S.D.N.Y. 1968), which concerned the infringement of a copyrighted novelty coin, the court determined that "in view of the inexpensive product involved," the minimum statutory allowance of $250 "justly compensates the plaintiff and discourages further infringement by defendants." In *Smith* v. *Little, Brown & Co.,* 396 F. 2d 150 (2d Cir. 1968), the court stated, in affirming the decision of the district court, that the latter was correct in permitting defendant to treat the royalties paid the author of the infringing book as an element of its costs in computing the profits which plaintiff was entitled to recover and pointed out that it was "open to plaintiff to bring suit against the author for such royalties." And in *Ellicott Machine Corp.* v. *Wiley Mfg. Co.,* 297 F. Supp. 1044 (D. Md. 1969), an action involving patent infringement, misappropriation of trade secrets, and copyright infringement, the court exercised its discretion by refusing attorney's fees to the lawyers for defendant, who had prevailed on the copyright question, because of defendant's "unclean hands" in connection with the trade secrets issue.

Contempt proceedings arising out of an infringement of plaintiff's copyrighted fabric design after the issuance of a preliminary injunction was the subject dealt with in *Cone Mills, Inc.* v. *Levine & Co.,* 286 F. Supp. 323 (S.D.N.Y. 1968), in which the court ruled that "lack of wilfulness on the part of defendants" is an insufficient excuse.

Alleged custom and practice as to the acceptance of "fake books" by the music industry was declared by the court in a criminal action, *United States* v. *Slapo,* 285 F. Supp. 513 (S.D.N.Y. 1968), to be incapable of serving "to repeal criminal laws," and was held to be no defense.

### *Unfair Competition and Other Theories of Protection*

While it is axiomatic that names and titles, as such, are not protected under the copyright law, they are in certain circumstances protectible under the common law principles of unfair competition. However, in *Geisel* v. *Poynter Products, Inc.,* 295 F. Supp. 331 (S.D.N.Y. 1968), the plaintiff, widely known as Dr. Seuss, was unsuccessful in preventing the use of his name in connection with dolls based on cartoons bearing the signature Dr. Seuss, as to which he had sold all rights; the basis of the decision was that there was no palming off or other deception, if the cartoons were his and if the dolls were truthfully advertised as based upon the cartoons. In *Gordon* v. *Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.* 161 U.S.P.Q. 316 (Cal. Dist. Ct. App. 2d Cir., Div. 3, 1969), involving the title *The FBI Story,* the appellate court held, in reversing the lower court, that the 1964 U.S. Supreme Court cases of *Sears, Roebuck & Co.* v. *Stiffel,* 376 U.S. 225, and *Compco Corp.* v. *Day-Brite Lighting, Inc.,* 376 U.S. 234, which indicated that State law could not restrict freedom to copy what Federal patent and copyright laws leave in the public domain, did not prevent the protection of titles under the principles of unfair competition, inasmuch as the Supreme Court had specified that a State may impose liability on those who "deceive the public by palming off their copies as the original."

The imitation of the performances of well-known singers was the subject of consideration in *Sinatra* v. *Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.,* 159 U.S.P.Q. 356 (C.D. Cal. 1968), and *Davis* v. *Trans World Airlines,* 160 U.S.P.Q. 767, (C.D. Cal. 1969), the former being brought by Nancy Sinatra and the latter by the members of the Fifth Dimension. In each case the lyrics of a hit song were, with proper copyright permission, modified in order to advertise defendant's product or service, and then were sung by unidentified performers in such a manner as to imitate the recorded performance of that song by plaintiff. In both cases the suits were based on claims of unfair competition, and in both instances the rulings were for defendants on the grounds (1) that there was no cause of action under the law of unfair competition since there was no palming off, the public not having been misled into thinking that the commercials were the product of plaintiffs, and (2) that imitation alone does not give rise to a cause of action.

In two other cases involving copying, *Paulsen* v. *Personality Posters, Inc.,* 299 N.Y.S. 2d 501 (Sup. Ct. 1968), and *Pearson* v. *Dodd,* 410 F. 2d 701 (D.C. Cir. 1969), the former brought under the New York Civil Rights Law for an unauthorized reproduction of a photograph of a popular entertainer and mock candidate for the presidency, and the latter for conversion of documents in the files of a U.S. Senator, the holdings were for defendants, the underlying consideration in both cases apparently being a careful regard for freedom of the press.

A highly significant recent decision by the U.S. Supreme Court was *Lear, Inc.* v. *Adkins,* 395 U.S. 693 (1969). The Court granted certiorari to consider the doctrine of licensee estoppel, as pronounced in *Automatic Radio Mfg. Co.* v. *Hazeltine Research, Inc.,* 339 U.S. 827 (1950), "in the light of our recent decisions emphasizing the strong Federal policy favoring free competition in ideas which do not merit patent protection. *Sears, Roebuck* v. *Stiffel Co.,* 376 U.S. 225 (1964); *Compco Corp.* v. *Day-Brite Lighting, Inc.,* 376 U.S. 234 (1964)." The Court decided that the doctrine of licensee estoppel, according to which a licensee is prohibited from denying the validity of his licensor's patent, should be overturned for the reason that it "would undermine the strong Federal policy favoring the full and free use of ideas in the public domain." On the question of "the extent, if any, to which the States may properly act to enforce the contractual rights of inventors of unpatented secret ideas," the case was referred back to the State courts from which it came.

That this case will have a profound effect in the copyright field there is little doubt. Indeed, in *Golden West Melodies, Inc.* v. *Capitol Records, Inc.,* 274 A.C.A. 786 (2d Dist., Div. 1 1969), the decision of the lower court was reversed on the basis of the *Lear* case, the appellate court holding, in effect, that a party to a royalty contract is not estopped from contesting the validity of the copyright of the musical composition in question.

## International Copyright Developments

The crisis in international copyright resulting from the Stockholm Conference of 1967 and the Protocol Regarding Developing Countries that was integrated into the Berne Convention at the Conference produced some significant developments in fiscal 1969. Extraordinary sessions of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee (of the Universal Copyright Convention) and of the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union were held concurrently and, to some extent, jointly, at Paris from February 3 to 7, 1969. The two committees adopted identical resolutions establishing an International Copyright Joint Study Group "for the study of the entire situation of international relations in the field of copyright" and accepted the invitation of the United States to hold the first session of the Group in Washington in the fall of 1969. At the same time, the Intergovernmental Committee accepted in principle the proposal to amend the Universal Convention to suspend the so-called "Berne safeguard clause" to permit developing countries to leave the Berne Union without retaliatory sanctions. For this purpose it established a subcommittee to study the problems posed by this proposal, including "whether any link between the Berne Union and the UCC could or should be substituted for the safeguard clause." Barbara A. Ringer, the Assistant Register, was a U.S. delegate at both meetings, and the Register of Copyrights was Head of the U.S. Delegation at the June subcommittee meeting.

Vital issues affecting the future of international copyright were involved in both meetings, and in the discussions and exchanges surrounding them. The fate of the Stockholm Protocol was at stake, as was the future interrelationship between the Berne and Universal Conventions. In the final analysis, the basic problem was how to offer concessions to developing countries in the copyright field without eroding traditional copyright concepts and without destroying the equilibrium between the two conventions. The results of the successful Washington meeting of the Joint Study Group in September–October 1969 indicate that this problem is on the way to a solution.

There were three other international meetings of importance dealing with copyright and related subjects.

On July 1, 1968, a Committee of Experts on the Photographic Reproduction of Protected Works met at Paris under the joint auspices of UNESCO and the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI). The participants, invited in their private capacities, were nationals of 12 member countries of UNESCO or BIRPI. Melville Nimmer, professor of law at the University of California at Los Angeles, and Gerald J. Sophar, executive director of the Committee to Investigate Copyright Problems, attended from the United States.

After an examination and discussion of the copyright problems raised by the reproduction of works by photocopying and analogous processes, the Committee pointed out that it is the role of national legislation to prescribe the conditions for reproduction. The Committee adopted a number of recommendations, including the suggestion that nonprofitmaking libraries be allowed to "provide one copy free of copyright for each user provided that such copy, in the case of a periodical, shall not be more than a single article, and, in the case of a book, not more than a reasonable portion."

On September 23, 1968, a Committee of Experts on Translators' Rights from 15 countries was convened in Paris by the Director-General of UNESCO to study the situation of translators in law and in practice. Attending from the United States was Walter J. Derenberg, executive director of the Copyright Society of the U.S.A. The Committee, after considering the various problems affecting translators, recommended that due account be taken in national legislation and international conventions of certain principles, including the concept that, "as a general rule and for copyright purposes," a translation be regarded as "made under a contract for commissioned work, and not as a service contract." Another principle recommended by the Committee was that it "should be acknowledged that, even in the case of a lack of the author's permission, the translator (or his assigns) may prohibit the use of his own translation and that, if he has carried out an unauthorized translation in good faith, he is not liable to any penalty, without prejudice for the original author to prohibit the use of the translation."

A conference under the auspices of BIRPI was held in Geneva in October 1968 to discuss problems of copyright and neighboring rights in the field of communications satellites. The Assistant Register of Copyrights was the U.S. delegate, and there were several American observers representing broadcasting and copyright interests.

Australia became a party to the Universal Copyright Convention effective May 1, 1969, and Malta and Tunisia acceded to it effective November 19, 1968, and June 19, 1969, respectively. In addition, Tunisia acceded to Protocols 1, 2, and 3. There are now 58 members of the Universal Copyright Convention.

The nations of Swaziland and Equatorial Guinea achieved independence, and the present status of their copyright relations with the United States is unclear.

No additional countries adhered to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works in fiscal 1969, but it was learned in August 1968 that Malta had acceded to it on May 29, bringing the number of members to 59. The International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations, commonly known as the Neighboring Rights Convention, remained unchanged with 10 members.

Respectfully submitted,

Abraham L. Kaminstein
*Register of Copyrights*

### *International Copyright Relations of the United States as of June 30, 1969*

This table shows the status of United States copyright relations with other independent countries of the world. The following code is used:

| | |
|---|---|
| UCC | Party to the Universal Copyright Convention, as is the United States. |
| BAC | Party to the Buenos Aires Convention of 1910, as is the United States. |
| Bilateral | Bilateral copyright relations with the United States by virtue of a proclamation or treaty. |
| Unclear | Became independent since 1943. Has not established copyright relations with the United States, but may be honoring obligations incurred under former political status. |
| None | No copyright relations with the United States. |

| Country | Status of copyright relations |
|---|---|
| Afghanistan | None. |
| Albania | None. |
| Algeria | Unclear. |
| Andorra | UCC. |
| Argentina | UCC, BAC, Bilateral. |
| Australia | Bilateral. |
| Austria | UCC, Bilateral. |
| Barbados | Unclear. |
| Belgium | UCC, Bilateral. |
| Bhutan | None. |
| Bolivia | BAC. |
| Botswana | Unclear. |
| Brazil | UCC, BAC, Bilateral. |
| Bulgaria | None. |
| Burma | Unclear. |
| Burundi | Unclear. |
| Cambodia | UCC. |
| Cameroon | Unclear. |
| Canada | UCC, Bilateral. |
| Central African Republic | Unclear. |
| Ceylon | Unclear. |
| Chad | Unclear. |
| Chile | UCC, BAC, Bilateral. |
| China | Bilateral. |
| Colombia | BAC. |
| Congo (Brazzaville) | Unclear. |
| Congo (Kinshasa) | Unclear. |
| Costa Rica | UCC, BAC, Bilateral. |
| Cuba | UCC, Bilateral. |
| Cyprus | Unclear. |
| Czechoslovakia | UCC, Bilateral. |
| Dahomey | Unclear. |
| Denmark | UCC, Bilateral. |
| Dominican Republic | BAC. |
| Ecuador | UCC, BAC. |
| El Salvador | Bilateral by virtue of Mexico City Convention, 1902. |

| Country | Status of copyright relations |
|---|---|
| Equatorial Guinea | Unclear. |
| Ethiopia | None. |
| Finland | UCC, Bilateral. |
| France | UCC, Bilateral. |
| Gabon | Unclear. |
| Gambia | Unclear. |
| Germany | Bilateral; UCC with Federal Republic of Germany. |
| Ghana | UCC. |
| Greece | UCC, Bilateral. |
| Guatemala | UCC, BAC. |
| Guinea | Unclear. |
| Guyana | Unclear. |
| Haiti | UCC, BAC. |
| Holy See (Vatican City). | UCC. |
| Honduras | BAC. |
| Hungary | Bilateral. |
| Iceland | UCC. |
| India | UCC, Bilateral. |
| Indonesia | Unclear. |
| Iran | None. |
| Iraq | None. |
| Ireland | UCC, Bilateral. |
| Israel | UCC, Bilateral. |
| Italy | UCC, Bilateral. |
| Ivory Coast | Unclear. |
| Jamaica | Unclear. |
| Japan | UCC. |
| Jordan | Unclear. |
| Kenya | UCC. |
| Korea | Unclear. |
| Kuwait | Unclear. |
| Laos | UCC. |
| Lebanon | UCC. |
| Lesotho | Unclear. |
| Liberia | UCC. |
| Libya | Unclear. |
| Liechtenstein | UCC. |
| Luxembourg | UCC, Bilateral. |
| Madagascar | Unclear. |
| Malawi | UCC. |
| Malaysia | Unclear. |
| Maldive Islands | Unclear. |
| Mali | Unclear. |
| Malta | UCC. |
| Mauritania | Unclear. |
| Mauritius | Unclear. |
| Mexico | UCC, BAC, Bilateral. |
| Monaco | UCC, Bilateral. |
| Morocco | Unclear. |
| Muscat and Oman | None. |
| Nauru | Unclear. |
| Nepal | None. |
| Netherlands | UCC, Bilateral. |
| New Zealand | UCC, Bilateral. |
| Nicaragua | UCC, BAC. |
| Niger | Unclear. |
| Nigeria | UCC. |
| Norway | UCC, Bilateral. |
| Pakistan | UCC. |
| Panama | UCC, BAC. |
| Paraguay | UCC, BAC. |
| Peru | UCC, BAC. |
| Philippines | Bilateral; UCC status undetermined. |
| Poland | Bilateral. |
| Portugal | UCC, Bilateral. |
| Rumania | Bilateral. |
| Rwanda | Unclear. |
| San Marino | None. |
| Saudi Arabia | None. |
| Senegal | Unclear. |
| Sierra Leone | Unclear. |
| Singapore | Unclear. |
| Somalia | Unclear. |
| South Africa | Bilateral. |
| Southern Yemen | Unclear. |
| Soviet Union | None. |
| Spain | UCC, Bilateral. |
| Sudan | Unclear. |
| Swaziland | Unclear. |
| Sweden | UCC, Bilateral. |
| Switzerland | UCC, Bilateral. |
| Syria | Unclear. |
| Tanzania | Unclear. |
| Thailand | Bilateral. |
| Togo | Unclear. |
| Trinidad and Tobago | Unclear. |
| Tunisia | UCC. |
| Turkey | None. |
| Uganda | Unclear. |
| United Arab Republic (Egypt) | None. |
| United Kingdom | UCC, Bilateral. |
| Upper Volta | Unclear. |
| Uruguay | BAC. |
| Venezuela | UCC. |
| Vietnam | Unclear. |
| Western Samoa | Unclear. |
| Yemen | None. |
| Yugoslavia | UCC. |
| Zambia | UCC. |

*Total Registrations, 1870–1969*[1]

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1870 | 5, 600 | 1904 | 103, 130 | 1938 | 166, 248 |
| 1871 | 12, 688 | 1905 | 113, 374 | 1939 | 173, 135 |
| 1872 | 14, 164 | 1906 | 117, 704 | 1940 | 176, 997 |
| 1873 | 15, 352 | 1907 | 123, 829 | 1941 | 180, 647 |
| 1874 | 16, 283 | 1908 | 119, 742 | 1942 | 182, 232 |
| 1875 | 15, 927 | 1909 | 120, 131 | 1943 | 160, 789 |
| 1876 | 14, 882 | 1910 | 109, 074 | 1944 | 169, 269 |
| 1877 | 15, 758 | 1911 | 115, 198 | 1945 | 178, 848 |
| 1878 | 15, 798 | 1912 | 120, 931 | 1946 | 202, 144 |
| 1879 | 18, 125 | 1913 | 119, 495 | 1947 | 230, 215 |
| 1880 | 20, 686 | 1914 | 123, 154 | 1948 | 238, 121 |
| 1881 | 21, 075 | 1915 | 115, 193 | 1949 | 201, 190 |
| 1882 | 22, 918 | 1916 | 115, 967 | 1950 | 210, 564 |
| 1883 | 25, 274 | 1917 | 111, 438 | 1951 | 200, 354 |
| 1884 | 26, 893 | 1918 | 106, 728 | 1952 | 203, 705 |
| 1885 | 28, 411 | 1919 | 113, 003 | 1953 | 218, 506 |
| 1886 | 31, 241 | 1920 | 126, 562 | 1954 | 222, 665 |
| 1887 | 35, 083 | 1921 | 135, 280 | 1955 | 224, 732 |
| 1888 | 38, 225 | 1922 | 138, 633 | 1956 | 224, 908 |
| 1889 | 40, 985 | 1923 | 148, 946 | 1957 | 225, 807 |
| 1890 | 42, 794 | 1924 | 162, 694 | 1958 | 238, 935 |
| 1891 | 48, 908 | 1925 | 165, 848 | 1959 | 241, 735 |
| 1892 | 54, 735 | 1926 | 177, 635 | 1960 | 243, 926 |
| 1893 | 58, 956 | 1927 | 184, 000 | 1961 | 247, 014 |
| 1894 | 62, 762 | 1928 | 193, 914 | 1962 | 254, 776 |
| 1895 | 67, 572 | 1929 | 161, 959 | 1963 | 264, 845 |
| 1896 | 72, 470 | 1930 | 172. 792 | 1964 | 278, 987 |
| 1897 | 75, 000 | 1931 | 164, 642 | 1965 | 293, 617 |
| 1898 | 75, 545 | 1932 | 151, 735 | 1966 | 286, 866 |
| 1899 | 80, 968 | 1933 | 137, 424 | 1967 | 294, 406 |
| 1900 | 94, 798 | 1934 | 139, 047 | 1968 | 303, 451 |
| 1901 | 92, 351 | 1935 | 142, 031 | 1969 | 301, 258 |
| 1902 | 92, 978 | 1936 | 156, 962 | | |
| 1903 | 97, 979 | 1937 | 154, 424 | | |

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[1] Figures from 1870 through 1897 are for the calendar year; figures for 1898 and later are for the fiscal year.

*Registrations by Subject Matter Classes, Fiscal Years 1965–69*

| Class | Subject matter of copyright | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.) | [1] 76, 098 | 77, 300 | 80, 910 | 85, 189 | 83, 603 |
| B | Periodicals (issues) | [1] 78, 307 | 77, 963 | 81, 647 | 81, 773 | 80, 706 |
| | (BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals | 2, 095 | 1, 717 | 1, 696 | 2, 026 | 1, 676 |
| C | Lectures, sermons, addresses | 848 | 911 | 996 | 1, 050 | 1, 155 |
| D | Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions | 3, 343 | 3, 215 | 3, 371 | 3, 214 | 3, 213 |
| E | Musical compositions | 80, 881 | 76, 805 | 79, 291 | 80, 479 | 83, 608 |
| F | Maps | 3, 262 | 1, 933 | 2, 840 | 2, 560 | 2, 024 |
| G | Works of art, models, or designs | 5, 735 | 5, 164 | 4, 855 | 5, 236 | 5, 630 |
| H | Reproductions of works of art | 3, 241 | 2, 595 | 2, 586 | 2, 785 | 2, 489 |
| I | Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character | 1, 239 | 867 | 695 | 628 | 552 |
| J | Photographs | 860 | 677 | 722 | 734 | 936 |
| K | Prints and pictorial illustrations | 2, 927 | 3, 081 | 2, 740 | 3, 109 | 2, 837 |
| | (KK) Commercial prints and labels | 7, 509 | 6, 285 | 5, 862 | 5, 972 | 4, 798 |
| L | Motion-picture photoplays | 2, 536 | 1, 983 | 1, 771 | 1, 450 | 1, 066 |
| M | Motion pictures not photoplays | 1, 216 | 906 | 925 | 1, 472 | 1, 298 |
| R | Renewals of all classes | 23, 520 | 25, 464 | 23, 499 | 25, 774 | 25, 667 |
| | Total | [1] 293, 617 | 286, 866 | 294, 406 | 303, 451 | 301, 258 |

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[1] Adjusted figure.

*Number of Articles Deposited, Fiscal Years 1965–69*

| Class | Subject matter of copyright | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.) | [1] 150, 453 | 152, 632 | 159, 954 | 168, 452 | 164, 958 |
| B | Periodicals | 156, 092 | 155, 382 | 162, 763 | 162, 988 | 160, 707 |
| | (BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals | 2, 095 | 1, 717 | 1, 696 | 2, 026 | 1, 676 |
| C | Lectures, sermons, addresses | 848 | 911 | 996 | 1, 050 | 1, 155 |
| D | Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions | 3, 816 | 3, 590 | 3, 780 | 3, 599 | 3, 563 |
| E | Musical compositions | [1] 102, 548 | 97, 622 | 101, 071 | 101, 704 | 103, 164 |
| F | Maps | 6, 523 | 3, 863 | 5, 680 | 5, 120 | 4, 047 |
| G | Works of art, models, or designs | 10, 196 | 9, 123 | 8, 549 | 9, 016 | 9, 688 |
| H | Reproductions of works of art | 6, 482 | 5, 120 | 5, 122 | 5, 440 | 4, 811 |
| I | Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character | 1, 925 | 1, 369 | 1, 075 | 992 | 839 |
| J | Photographs | 1, 460 | 1, 109 | 1, 186 | 1, 239 | 1, 565 |
| K | Prints and pictorial illustrations | [1] 5, 854 | 6, 162 | 5, 453 | 6, 212 | 5, 671 |
| | (KK) Commercial prints and labels | [1] 15, 017 | 12, 570 | 11, 707 | 11, 909 | 9, 595 |
| L | Motion-picture photoplays | 5, 034 | 3, 886 | 3, 469 | 2, 828 | 2, 100 |
| M | Motion pictures not photoplays | [1] 2, 258 | 1, 742 | 1, 725 | 2, 841 | 2, 471 |
| | Total | [1] 470, 601 | 456, 798 | 474, 226 | 485, 416 | 476, 010 |

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[1] Adjusted figure.

*Number of Articles Transferred to Other Departments of the Library of Congress, Fiscal Years 1965–69* [1]

| Class | Subject matter of articles transferred | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.) | 68,218 | 68,470 | 66,046 | 105,329 | 90,435 |
| B | Periodicals | 162,194 | 164,522 | 169,963 | 172,193 | 169,671 |
| | (BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals | 2,095 | 1,717 | 1,696 | 2,026 | 1,676 |
| C | Lectures, sermons, addresses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D | Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions | 356 | 816 | 394 | 313 | 221 |
| E | Musical compositions | 25,081 | 23,847 | 23,430 | 24,485 | 25,021 |
| F | Maps | 6,523 | 3,994 | 5,697 | 5,127 | 4,102 |
| G | Works of art, models, or designs | 204 | 177 | 234 | 160 | 173 |
| H | Reproductions of works of art | 296 | 545 | 444 | 598 | 714 |
| I | Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character | 0 | 142 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| J | Photographs | 2 | 8 | 44 | 37 | 28 |
| K | Prints and pictorial illustrations | 81 | 257 | 464 | 643 | 819 |
| | (KK) Commercial prints and labels | 9 | 8 | 57 | 38 | 350 |
| L | Motion-picture photoplays | 559 | 230 | 294 | 88 | 52 |
| M | Motion pictures not photoplays | 217 | 414 | 280 | 746 | 132 |
| | Total | 265,835 | 265,147 | 269,043 | 311,785 | 293,396 |

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[1] Extra copies received with deposits and gift copies are included in these figures. This is the reason that in some categories the number of articles transferred exceeds the number of articles deposited, as shown in the preceding chart.

*Summary of Copyright Business, Fiscal Year 1969*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on hand July 1, 1968 | | | $452,748.97 |
| Gross receipts July 1, 1968, to June 30, 1969 | | | 2,011,372.76 |
| Total to be accounted for | | | 2,464,121.73 |
| Refunded | | $87,598.07 | |
| Checks returned unpaid | | 2,949.89 | |
| Deposited as earned fees | | 1,870,476.71 | |
| Balance carried over July 1, 1969: | | | |
| Fees earned in June 1969 but not deposited until July 1969 | $168,832.84 | | |
| Unfinished business balance | 77,231.60 | | |
| Deposit accounts balance | 254,802.00 | | |
| Card service | 2,230.62 | | |
| | | 503,097.06 | |
| | | | 2,464,121.73 |

*Summary of Copyright Business, Fiscal Year 1969—Continued*

| | Registrations | Fees earned |
|---|---|---|
| Published domestic works at $6 | 191, 526 | $1, 149, 156. 00 |
| Published domestic works at $4 [1] | 7 | 28. 00 |
| Published foreign works at $6 | 4, 287 | 25, 722. 00 |
| Unpublished works at $6 | 69, 209 | 415, 254. 00 |
| Renewals at $4 | 25, 667 | 102, 668. 00 |
| Total registrations for fee | 290, 696 | 1, 692, 828. 00 |
| Registrations made under provisions of law permitting registration without payment of fee for certain works of foreign origin | 10, 562 | |
| Total registrations | 301, 258 | |
| Fees for recording assignments | | 46, 038. 50 |
| Fees for indexing transfers of proprietorship | | 31, 141. 00 |
| Fees for recording notices of intention to use | | 198. 50 |
| Fees for recording notices of use | | 20, 923. 00 |
| Fees for certified documents | | 6, 132. 50 |
| Fees for searches made | | 72, 585. 00 |
| Card Service | | 9, 984. 80 |
| Total fees exclusive of registrations | | 187, 003. 30 |
| Total fees earned | | 1, 879, 831. 30 |

[1] These claims were received in the Copyright Office before the increase of fee rates in November 1965.

*Gross Cash Receipts, Fees, and Registrations, Fiscal Years 1965–69*

| Fiscal year | Gross receipts | Fees earned | Registrations | Increase or decrease in registrations |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1965 | $1, 274, 813. 94 | $1, 208, 014. 66 | 293, 617 | +14, 630 |
| 1966 | 1, 624, 081. 45 | 1, 470, 249. 12 | 286, 866 | −6, 751 |
| 1967 | 1, 892, 419. 54 | 1, 812, 036. 15 | 294, 406 | +7, 540 |
| 1968 | 1, 940, 758. 60 | 1, 865, 488. 82 | 303, 451 | +9, 045 |
| 1969 | 2, 011, 372. 76 | 1, 879, 831. 30 | 301, 258 | −2, 193 |
| Total | $8, 743, 446. 29 | $8, 235, 620. 05 | 1, 479, 598 | |

## *Appendix 1*

# LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

## SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT

**Membership.** Members of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board at the end of the year were:

*Ex Officio*

David M. Kennedy, Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman; L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, Secretary; and Representative Samuel N. Friedel, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library.

*Appointive*

Mrs. Charles William Engelhard, Jr. (term ends March 8, 1970); and Arthur A. Houghton, Jr. (term ends March 18, 1973).

**Meetings of the board:** The Board did not meet in fiscal 1969.

**Increase in investments.** Contributions of $50 each were received from Olin Dows and from Mrs. Joan F. Kahn to augment the endowment of the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.

The permanent loan fund deposited in the Treasury amounted to $5,246,791.50 on June 30, 1968. It was increased to $5,246,891.50 by the above gifts. With the addition of the $20,000 in the Gertrude M. Hubbard bequest, the grand total of the trust funds on June 30, 1969, was $5,266,891.50.

**Activities supported by funds held by the board.** In the fiscal year 1969 the income from these funds supported a variety of activities and services that would not otherwise have been possible. These included bibliographic services, an exhibition of photographs on historic American buildings, the 21st National Exhibition of Prints, a lecture on American music history, and the reproduction of manuscript sources on American history in European archives. Extensive series of concerts and

Summary of Income and Obligations [1]

| | Permanent loan accounts [2] | Investment account | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Unobligated funds carried forward from fiscal 1968 . . . . | $280, 396. 25 | $5, 161. 47 | $285, 557. 72 |
| Income, fiscal 1969 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 210, 673. 58 | 21, 757. 23 | 232, 430. 81 |
| Available for obligation, fiscal 1969 . . . . . . . . . . | 491, 069. 83 | 26, 918. 70 | 517, 988. 53 |
| Obligations, fiscal 1969 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 181, 588. 17 | 12, 224. 01 | 193, 812. 18 |
| Carried forward to fiscal 1970 . . . . . . . . . . . | 309, 481. 66 | 14, 694. 69 | 324, 176. 35 |

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[1] See appendix 10 for a detailed statement on the trust funds.

[2] Includes income and obligations, Gertrude M. Hubbard bequest.

literary programs were presented in the Coolidge Auditorium, and concerts were also supported in five widely scattered cities. Consultant services were provided in the Hispanic Foundation and the poetry and literature program, and special assistance was given in cataloging music and Hispanic materials and in the Braille music library and other programs for the blind. Several musical compositions were commissioned, and music, prints, and Hispanic and Slavic materials were purchased for the Library's collections. Chairs were maintained in American history, music, and poetry in the English language.

*Appendix 2*

# ACQUISITIONS AND ACQUISITIONS WORK

## THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY

| | Total pieces, June 30, 1968 | Additions, 1969 | Withdrawals, 1969 | Total pieces, June 30, 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Volumes and pamphlets | 14, 479, 171 | 367, 156 | 10 | 14, 846, 317 |
| Bound newspaper volumes | 132, 113 | 203 | 2, 089 | 130, 227 |
| Newspapers on microfilm (reels) | 184, 065 | 13, 191 | | 197, 256 |
| Manuscripts (pieces) | 29, 145, 621 | 467, 008 | 40, 536 | 29, 572, 093 |
| Maps | 3, 208, 892 | 77, 048 | 8, 275 | 3, 277, 665 |
| Micro-opaques | 307, 275 | 10, 798 | | 318, 073 |
| Microfiche | 50, 169 | 49, 654 | | 99, 823 |
| Microfilm (reels and strips) | 296, 214 | 33, 433 | | 329, 647 |
| Motion pictures (reels) | 92, 450 | 4, 549 | | 96, 999 |
| Music (volumes and pieces) | 3, 296, 829 | 19, 799 | | 3, 316, 628 |
| Recordings | | | | |
| Discs | 225, 249 | 16, 679 | | 241, 928 |
| Tapes and wires | 20, 613 | 4, 023 | | 24, 636 |
| Books for the blind | | | | |
| Raised characters (volumes) | 1, 114, 869 | 38, 277 | | 1, 153, 146 |
| Talking books (containers) | 1, 622, 965 | 377, 619 | | 2, 000, 584 |
| Books on magnetic tape | 12, 543 | 1, 423 | | 13, 966 |
| Prints and drawings (pieces) | 176, 227 | 1, 086 | 870 | 176, 443 |
| Photographic negatives, prints, and slides | 3, 066, 963 | 5, 475 | 2, 206 | 3, 070, 232 |
| Posters | 39, 358 | 822 | | 40, 180 |
| Other (broadsides, photocopies, nonpictorial material, photostats, etc.) | 991, 772 | 633 | 7, 715 | 984, 690 |
| **Total** | 58, 463, 358 | 1, 488, 876 | 61, 701 | 59, 890, 533 |

## RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

| | Pieces, 1968 | Pieces, 1969 |
|---|---|---|
| By purchase | | |
| Funds appropriated to the Library of Congress | | |
| Books for the blind | 40, 613 | 24, 966 |
| Books for the Law Library | 59, 811 | 61, 841 |
| Books for the general collections | 464, 323 | 524, 652 |
| Copyright Office | 2, 364 | 3, 755 |
| Legislative Reference Service | 104, 213 | 112, 667 |
| Preservation of motion pictures | 270 | 22 |
| Public Law 480 | 84, 138 | 82, 464 |
| Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress | | |
| Reprints and books for office use | 793 | 2, 362 |
| Microfilm of deteriorating materials | 25, 538 | 25, 831 |
| Funds transferred from other Government agencies | | |
| Aerospace Technology Division | 183, 476 | 152, 735 |
| Defense Research Division | 2, 511 | 7, 697 |
| Higher Education Act, Title II–C | 95, 001 | 101, 789 |
| Other working funds | 2, 646 | 3, 872 |
| Gift funds | | |
| American Film Institute | | 10 |
| American Library Association for *National Union Catalog* | 500 | |
| Babine Fund | 6 | 5 |
| Benjamin Fund | | 17 |
| Carnegie Fund | 4 | 7 |
| Council on Library Resources for manuscript copying | 2 | |
| Contemporary Prints Fund | | 1 |
| Ford Foundation | 500 | 1 |
| Friends of Music | | 6 |
| Gulbenkian Foundation | | 8 |
| Heineman Foundation | 16 | 19 |
| Hubbard Fund | 10 | 2 |
| Huntington Fund | 102 | 97 |
| Indic Cataloging Fund | 26 | |
| Israeli Cataloging Fund | | 8 |
| Lindberg Fund | 2 | 2 |
| Mearns Fund | | 1 |
| Mellon Fund | 29 | 1 |
| Miller Fund | 71 | 4 |
| Pennell Fund | 624 | 91 |
| Photoduplication revolving fund | 143 | 33 |
| Rosenwald Fund | 8 | 28 |
| Sobiloff Fund | 5 | 6 |
| Stern Fund | 120 | |
| Stern Memorial | | 51 |
| Whitman Collections | | 52 |
| Whittall Foundation | | 12 |
| Wilbur Fund | 212 | 184 |
| Total | [1] 1, 068, 077 | 1, 105, 299 |

## RECEIPTS BY SOURCE—Continued

| | Pieces, 1968 | Pieces, 1969 |
|---|---|---|
| By virtue of law | | |
| Books for the blind | 9,988 | 8,211 |
| Copyright | 485,416 | 486,010 |
| Public Printer | 971,744 | 872,754 |
| Total | 1,467,148 | 1,366,975 |
| By official donation | | |
| Local agencies | 4,053 | 6,626 |
| State agencies | 139,641 | 210,672 |
| Federal agencies | 2,599,421 | 2,607,994 |
| Total | 2,743,115 | 2,825,292 |
| By exchange | | |
| Domestic | [2] 15,493 | 17,422 |
| International, including foreign governments | 472,844 | 516,070 |
| Total | 488,337 | 533,492 |
| By gift from individual and unofficial sources | 2,531,140 | 910,536 |
| **Total receipts** | [2] 8,297,817 | 6,741,594 |

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[1] Adjusted to include reprints and books for office use and microfilm of deteriorating materials.

[2] Corrected figure.

## OUTGOING PIECES[1]

| | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|
| By exchange | 1,260,424 | 1,318,644 |
| By transfer | 79,343 | 212,432 |
| By donation to institutions | 384,106 | 461,280 |
| By pulping | 2,488,169 | 2,805,489 |
| Total outgoing pieces | 4,212,042 | 4,797,845 |

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[1] Duplicates, other materials not needed for the Library collections, and depository sets and exchange copies of U.S. Government publications are included.

## ACQUISITIONS ACTIVITIES, LAW LIBRARY

| | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|
| Lists and offers scanned | 3, 390 | 4, 470 |
| Items searched | 28, 090 | 34, 928 |
| Recommendations made for acquisitions | 4, 500 | 2, 481 |
| Items disposed of | 1, 354, 675 | 1, 261, 791 |

## ACQUISITIONS ACTIVITIES, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

| | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|
| Lists and offers scanned | 47, 154 | 41, 658 |
| Items searched | 96, 739 | 137, 722 |
| Items recommended for acquisitions | 94, 906 | 141, 101 |
| Items accessioned | 2, 811, 613 | 2, 564, 415 |
| Items disposed of | 3, 288, 485 | 3, 027, 599 |

*Appendix 3*

# CATALOGING AND MAINTENANCE OF CATALOGS

## CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

| | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|
| Serials | | |
| Pieces processed | 1, 723, 254 | 1, 571, 545 |
| Volumes added to classified collections | 18, 941 | 29, 084 |
| Total | 1, 742, 195 | 1, 600, 629 |
| Descriptive cataloging | | |
| Titles cataloged for which cards are printed | 184, 785 | 215, 444 |
| Titles recataloged or revised | 12, 925 | 13, 675 |
| Authority cards established | 90, 596 | 108, 823 |
| Subject cataloging | | |
| Titles classified and subject headed | 179, 238 | 200, 373 |
| Titles shelflisted, classified collections | 160, 333 | 191, 586 |
| Volumes shelflisted, classified collections | 203, 926 | 245, 166 |
| Titles recataloged | 5, 490 | 11, 845 |
| Subject headings established | 6, 145 | 7, 387 |
| Class numbers established | 3, 753 | 3, 228 |
| Decimal classification | | |
| Titles classified | 71, 641 | 74, 366 |

## GROWTH OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GENERAL CATALOGS

| | Cards in catalogs, June 30, 1968 | New cards added, 1969 | Total cards, June 30, 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Main Catalog | 13, 808, 483 | 619, 967 | 14, 428, 450 |
| Official Catalog | 15, 742, 779 | 747, 330 | 16, 490, 109 |
| Annex Catalog | 13, 459, 195 | 511, 050 | 13, 970, 245 |
| Annotated Catalog of Children's Books | 71, 514 | 21, 195 | 92, 709 |
| Catalog of Juvenile Books | 30, 598 | 3, 568 | 34, 166 |
| Far Eastern Languages Catalog | 196, 323 | 31, 972 | 228, 295 |
| Music Catalog | 2, 451, 459 | 90, 387 | 2, 541, 846 |
| National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections | 39, 216 | 3, 341 | 42, 557 |
| **Total** | 45, 799, 567 | 2, 028, 810 | 47, 828, 377 |

## GROWTH OF THE UNION CATALOG

| | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|
| CARDS RECEIVED | | |
| Main entry cards | | |
| Library of Congress printed cards | 141, 494 | 166, 425 |
| Cards contributed by other libraries | [1]2, 282, 665 | 2, 613, 224 |
| Cards typed for entries located through specific inquiry | [1]665 | 843 |
| Entries copied from regional union catalogs | [1]145, 691 | 120, 603 |
| Festschriften | 311 | |
| Added-entry and cross-reference cards | | |
| Library of Congress printed added-entry cards for personal and corporate authors | 46, 229 | 52, 328 |
| Library of Congress printed cross-reference cards | 11, 222 | 10, 643 |
| Cross-reference cards made by Division staff | 355 | 485 |
| Replacement cards | | |
| Corrected and revised reprints for Library of Congress titles | 6, 509 | 14, 655 |
| Corrected and revised Library of Congress added-entry cards | 2, 338 | 4, 443 |
| Total cards received | [1]2, 637, 479 | 2, 983, 649 |
| CARDS IN AUXILIARY CATALOGS | | |
| Chinese Union Catalog | 300, 900 | 518, 740 |
| Hebraic Union Catalog | 202, 365 | 220, 865 |
| Japanese Union Catalog | 135, 060 | 391, 000 |
| Korean Union Catalog | 29, 730 | 43, 804 |
| Near East Union Catalog | 39, 200 | 39, 200 |
| Slavic Union Catalog | 746, 912 | 746, 912 |
| South Asian Union Catalog | 34, 568 | 39, 150 |
| Southeast Asian Union Catalog | [1]15, 945 | 16, 570 |
| Total cards in auxiliary catalogs | [1]1, 504, 680 | 2, 016, 241 |

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[1] Corrected figure.

## APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN THE CLASSIFIED COLLECTIONS[1]

| | | Added, 1968 | | Added, 1969 | | Total volumes, June 30, 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Titles | Volumes | Titles | Volumes | |
| A | Polygraphy | 1, 605 | 6, 413 | 1, 599 | 5, 279 | 279, 389 |
| B–BJ | Philosophy | 4, 892 | 7, 114 | 4, 221 | 6, 133 | 120, 496 |
| BL–BX | Religion | 7, 791 | 10, 324 | 8, 888 | 11, 939 | 330, 319 |
| C | History, auxiliary sciences | 2, 584 | 4, 029 | 1, 940 | 3, 025 | 124, 832 |
| D | History (except American) | 15, 971 | 22, 315 | 15, 902 | 23, 066 | 557, 560 |
| E | American history | 1, 401 | 2, 880 | 1, 972 | 3, 618 | [2] 160, 670 |
| F | American history | 2, 758 | 4, 395 | 2, 967 | 4, 877 | [2] 241, 495 |
| G | Geography-anthropology | 4, 552 | 6, 959 | 4, 874 | 7, 580 | 172, 874 |
| H | Social sciences | 20, 088 | 37, 098 | 25, 071 | 40, 298 | 1, 355, 966 |
| J | Political science | 4, 521 | 10, 422 | 6, 097 | 9, 951 | 518, 108 |
| K | Law | 4, 135 | 17, 357 | 6, 069 | 17, 297 | 35, 138 |
| L | Education | 3, 691 | 8, 095 | 4, 773 | 7, 649 | 288, 705 |
| M | Music | 7, 697 | 14, 508 | 10, 517 | 16, 921 | 399, 529 |
| N | Fine arts | 6, 670 | 8, 787 | 7, 265 | 9, 340 | 183, 565 |
| P | Language and literature | 45, 661 | 55, 446 | 46, 172 | 57, 893 | 1, 132, 039 |
| Q | Science | 8, 801 | 16, 997 | 12, 483 | 18, 680 | 548, 928 |
| R | Medicine | 4, 145 | 7, 164 | 4, 319 | 6, 588 | 224, 055 |
| S | Agriculture | 3, 365 | 5, 722 | 4, 694 | 5, 923 | 235, 892 |
| T | Technology | 12, 538 | 22, 368 | 12, 084 | 20, 414 | 643, 030 |
| U | Military science | 1, 632 | 2, 958 | 1, 203 | 2, 080 | 117, 285 |
| V | Naval science | 699 | 1, 413 | 704 | 1, 323 | 66, 028 |
| Z | Bibliography | 4, 185 | 9, 209 | 4, 575 | 9, 162 | 318, 934 |
| | Incunabula | | 9 | 23 | 21 | 475 |
| | **Total** | [3] 169, 382 | 281, 982 | 188, 412 | 289, 057 | 8, 055, 312 |

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[1] Totals do not include, among others, part of the Law collections, part of the Orientalia collections, and materials given preliminary cataloging and a broad classification.

[2] Statistics for Classes E and F were combined through fiscal 1966. At the end of fiscal 1967 an estimate was made of the total volumes in each class. The total volume figures are based on these estimates.

[3] Corrected figure.

*Appendix 4*

# CARD DISTRIBUTION

## TOTAL INCOME FROM SALES OF CARDS AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

| Sales | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|
| General | $6,435,105.16 | $5,485,005.27 |
| To U.S. Government libraries | 307,554.28 | 277,954.19 |
| To foreign libraries | 271,016.06 | 266,280.92 |
| Total gross sales before credits and adjustments | 7,013,675.50 | 6,029,240.38 |
| ANALYSIS OF TOTAL INCOME | | |
| Card sales (gross) | 5,168,440.64 | 4,172,402.93 |
| Technical publications | 150,723.86 | 132,932.67 |
| Nearprint publications | 4,617.75 | 2,874.28 |
| *National Union Catalog*, including *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips*, *Music and Phonorecords*, and *National Register of Microform Masters* | 1,176,151.50 | 1,208,317.00 |
| *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* | 16,825.00 | 16,345.00 |
| *Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects* | 267,898.00 | 243,683.50 |
| *New Serial Titles* | 229,018.75 | 252,685.00 |
| Total gross sales before credits and adjustments | 7,013,675.50 | 6,029,240.38 |

| ADJUSTMENTS OF TOTAL SALES | Credit returns | U.S. Government discount | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cards | $55,097.32 | $15,610.30 | |
| Publications | 826.35 | 539.18 | |
| Subscriptions | | | |
| *National Union Catalog* | 6,042.50 | 5,694.34 | |
| *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* | 15.00 | 41.81 | |
| *Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects* | 1,250.00 | 1,560.05 | |
| *New Serial Titles* | 795.00 | 1,642.60 | |
| Total | 64,026.17 | 25,088.28 | —89,114.45 |
| **Total net sales** | | | 5,940,125.93 |

## CARDS DISTRIBUTED

| | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|
| Cards sold | 78, 767, 377 | 63, 404, 123 |
| Cards distributed without charge | | |
| Library of Congress catalogs | 4, 276, 845 | 4, 984, 876 |
| Card Division catalogs | 1, 193, 743 | 1, 469, 416 |
| Other divisions in the Library of Congress | 677, 931 | 286, 823 |
| Depository libraries | 22, 775, 896 | 28, 257, 528 |
| Participants in Public Law 480 Program | 2, 130, 001 | 1, 181, 540 |
| Members of Congress | 12, 463 | 9, 536 |
| Cooperating libraries | 52, 484 | 62, 806 |
| U.S. Government libraries | 200, 194 | 178, 950 |
| Foreign institutions | 102, 232 | 163, 240 |
| Special projects | 108, 503 | 239, 922 |
| Publishers, book donors, etc. | 483, 907 | 611, 073 |
| Subscribers for revised series cards | 3, 528 | 7, 934 |
| Total | 32, 017, 727 | 37, 453, 644 |
| **Total cards distributed** | 110, 785, 104 | 100, 857, 767 |

## CARD SALES, 1960 TO 1969

| Fiscal year | Cards sold | Gross revenue | Net revenue |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1960 | 32, 057, 488 | $1, 835, 762. 38 | $1, 815, 313. 40 |
| 1961 | 35, 678, 496 | 2, 039, 674. 41 | 2, 012, 813. 73 |
| 1962 | 42, 386, 314 | 2, 150, 371. 69 | 2, 126, 565. 65 |
| 1963 | 46, 022, 022 | 2, 455, 058. 64 | 2, 422, 692. 83 |
| 1964 | 52, 505, 637 | 3, 117, 322. 47 | 3, 076, 082. 56 |
| 1965 | 61, 489, 201 | 3, 703, 565. 96 | 3, 652, 483. 51 |
| 1966 | 63, 214, 294 | 4, 008, 540. 64 | 3, 936, 075. 92 |
| 1967 | 74, 503, 175 | 4, 934, 906. 25 | 4, 852, 670. 71 |
| 1968 | 78, 767, 377 | 5, 168, 440. 64 | 5, 091, 944. 04 |
| 1969 | 63, 404, 123 | 4, 172, 402. 93 | 4, 101, 695. 31 |

## PRINTING AND REPRINTING OF CATALOG CARDS

| | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|
| New titles printed: | | |
| Regular series | 144, 328 | 173, 853 |
| Cross-references | 33, 020 | 40, 400 |
| U.S. Government libraries series | 531 | 869 |
| American libraries series | 862 | 988 |
| Film series | 6, 080 | 7, 151 |
| Sound recording series | 3, 680 | 2, 659 |
| Far Eastern languages series | 8, 563 | 12, 087 |
| Children's literature series | 5, 365 | 2, 341 |
| Talking-books series | 664 | 743 |
| Manuscript series | 2, 520 | 2, 485 |
| Total | 205, 613 | 243, 576 |
| Titles reprinted by letterpress | 66, 648 | 42, 168 |
| Titles reprinted by offset | 742, 800 | 667, 325 |

## *Appendix 5*

# PHOTODUPLICATION

| | Library of Congress orders | | All other orders[1] | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1968 | 1969 | 1968 | 1969 | 1968 | 1969 |
| Photostat exposures . . . . | 11, 000 | 8, 094 | 30, 176 | 23, 470 | 41, 176 | 31, 564 |
| Electrostatic prints | | | | | | |
| Catalog cards . . . . | 979, 884 | 599, 422 | 438, 972 | 3, 032, 757 | 1, 418, 856 | 3, 632, 179 |
| Other material (Photoduplication Service) . . . . . . | 80, 919 | 35, 351 | 1, 183, 309 | 955, 286 | 1, 264, 228 | 990, 637 |
| Other material (other divisions) . . . . . | 1, 986, 285 | 2, 816, 998 | | | 1, 986, 285 | 2, 816, 998 |
| Negative microfilm exposures | | | | | | |
| Catalog cards . . . . | 529, 946 | 653, 533 | 291, 678 | 45, 908 | 821, 624 | 699, 441 |
| Other material . . . . | 477, 799 | [2] 2, 473, 441 | 10, 047, 535 | 8, 838, 817 | 10, 525, 334 | 11, 312, 258 |
| Positive microfilm (in feet) . | 28, 770 | 8, 635 | 7, 732, 516 | 5, 658, 476 | 7, 761, 286 | 5, 667, 111 |
| Enlargement prints from microfilm . . . . . . . | 1, 341 | 617 | 11, 946 | 8, 541 | 13, 287 | 9, 158 |
| Photographic copy and line negatives . . . . . . | 1, 925 | 1, 936 | 8, 855 | 9, 341 | 10, 780 | 11, 277 |
| Photographic contact prints . . . . . . . . . | 4, 729 | 3, 971 | 17, 993 | 14, 268 | 22, 722 | 18, 239 |
| Photographic projection prints . . . . . . . . . | 325 | 846 | 18, 814 | 12, 014 | 19, 139 | 12, 860 |
| Photographic view negatives . . . . . . . | 256 | 183 | 3 | 9 | 259 | 192 |
| Slides and transparencies (including color) . . . . | 92 | 81 | 658 | 791 | 750 | 872 |
| Black line and blueprints (in square feet) . . . . . | 1, 259 | 1, 498 | 14, 731 | 15, 582 | 15, 990 | 17, 080 |
| Offset plates . . . . . . . | 17 | 2 | | | 17 | 2 |
| Dry mounting and laminating . . . . . . . | 488 | 404 | 20 | 225 | 508 | 629 |

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[1] Library of Congress preservation orders are included in this category.

[2] Includes 379,000 exposures made in New Delhi, India.

*Appendix 6*

# READER SERVICES[1]

| | Bibliographies prepared | |
|---|---|---|
| | Number | Number of entries[2] |
| Reference Department Divisions | | |
| General Reference and Bibliography | 39 | 13, 920 |
| Geography and Map | 10 | 3, 152 |
| Hispanic | 68 | 15, 741 |
| Loan | | |
| Manuscript | 2 | 3, 310 |
| Music | 23 | 600 |
| Orientalia | 1 | 1, 354 |
| Prints and Photographs | 77 | 1, 033 |
| Rare Book | | |
| Science and Technology | 20 | 28, 408 |
| Serial | | |
| Slavic and Central European | 24 | 14, 832 |
| Stack and Reader | | |
| Total | 264 | 82, 350 |
| Law Library | 115 | 7, 678 |
| Law Library in the Capitol | | |
| Processing Department | | |
| **Grand Total—1969** | 379 | 90, 028 |
| Comparative totals—1968 | 340 | 76, 268 |
| 1967 | 367 | 71, 391 |
| 1966 | 309 | 65, 243 |
| 1965 | 301 | [4] 75, 657 |

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[1] See appendix 7 for complete statistics for the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, which are not included here. Also not included here are statistics for the Legislative Reference Service, which answered 140,267 inquiries for Members and committees of Congress in fiscal 1969.

[2] Includes entries for continuing bibliographies.

| Circulation of volumes and other units | | Direct reference services | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For use within the Library | Outside loans [3] | In person | By correspondence | By telephone | Total |
| | | 94, 441 | 18, 583 | 46, 131 | 159, 155 |
| 91, 723 | *3, 355* | 8, 861 | 4, 357 | 2, 627 | 15, 845 |
| 63 | *39* | 3, 609 | 1, 828 | 6, 003 | 11, 440 |
| | 252, 272 | 20, 080 | 55, 018 | 107, 349 | 182, 447 |
| 101, 399 | *868* | 12, 498 | 1, 748 | 8, 251 | 22, 497 |
| 42, 322 | *1, 893* | 11, 258 | 7, 546 | 20, 253 | 39, 057 |
| 56, 369 | *7, 748* | 20, 389 | 1, 339 | 24, 480 | 46, 208 |
| 31, 659 | *4, 323* | 15, 106 | 6, 368 | 12, 568 | 34, 042 |
| 32, 051 | *1* | 4, 364 | 869 | 8, 002 | 13, 235 |
| 36, 524 | *40* | 6, 849 | 10, 499 | 5, 193 | 22, 541 |
| 306, 839 | *19, 565* | 51, 333 | 1, 118 | 24, 709 | 77, 160 |
| 59, 311 | *1, 491* | 17, 072 | 3, 227 | 22, 599 | 42, 898 |
| 1, 166, 526 | *1, 839* | 58, 356 | 10, 598 | 14, 842 | 83, 796 |
| 1, 924, 786 | 252, 272 | 324, 216 | 123, 098 | 303, 007 | 750, 321 |
| 525, 692 | *9, 600* | 104, 051 | 1, 456 | 5, 705 | 111, 212 |
| 36, 175 | 5, 106 | 30, 402 | | 8, 226 | 38, 628 |
| 100 | *30* | 112 | 44, 628 | 107, 355 | 152, 095 |
| 2, 486, 753 | 257, 378 | 458, 781 | 169, 182 | 424, 293 | 1, 052, 256 |
| 2, 453, 440 | 258, 573 | 426, 939 | 135, 362 | 412, 476 | 974, 777 |
| 2, 334, 124 | 245, 993 | 366, 245 | 141, 732 | 390, 377 | 898, 354 |
| 2, 191, 322 | 246, 756 | 345, 779 | 154, 080 | 382, 145 | 882, 004 |
| [4][5] 1, 866, 113 | 226, 617 | 337, 680 | 141, 975 | 405, 149 | 884, 804 |

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[3] All loans except those made by the Law Library in the Capitol are made by the Loan Division; figures for other divisions (shown in italics) represent materials selected for loan.

[4] Adjusted figure.

[5] Main Reading Room closed for renovation.

*Appendix 7*

# SERVICES TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

| | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|
| NATIONAL PROGRAM | | |
| Sound reproducers | | |
| Talking-book machines purchased | 50,000 | 40,000 |
| Talking-book machines repaired | 14,000 | 20,600 |
| Tape cassette players purchased | | 9,750 |
| Acquisition of books | | |
| Talking-book titles ordered | 585 | 624 |
| Magnetic-tape titles received | 440 | 461 |
| Press-braille titles ordered | 339 | 314 |
| Press-braille musical scores and texts received | 7,105 | 4,420 |
| Handcopied-braille titles received | 471 | 504 |
| Handcopied-braille musical scores and texts received | 60 | 552 |
| Braille training | | |
| Instruction in literary braille transcribing | | |
| New students enrolled | 319 | 389 |
| Lessons and tests corrected | 3,821 | 3,782 |
| Certificates awarded | 742 | 701 |
| Instruction in braille proofreading | | |
| New students enrolled | 99 | 132 |
| Lessons and tests corrected | 960 | 1,181 |
| Certificates awarded | 14 | 24 |
| Circulation (all regional libraries) | | |
| Talking-book containers | 4,482,700 | 4,931,200 |
| Magnetic-tape reels | 256,500 | 299,100 |
| Braille volumes | 527,300 | 498,800 |
| Total circulation | 5,266,500 | 5,729,100 |
| Active readers | | |
| Talking-book | [1] 114,640 | 132,660 |
| Magnetic-tape | 11,330 | 13,680 |
| Braille | 16,290 | 19,150 |
| REGIONAL LIBRARY IN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS | | |
| Circulation | | |
| Talking-book containers | 47,400 | 65,200 |
| Magnetic-tape reels | 52,200 | 69,200 |
| Braille volumes | 38,000 | 51,500 |
| Active readers | | |
| Talking-book | [2] 3,320 | [2] 1,180 |
| Magnetic-tape | 3,580 | 3,950 |
| Braille | 1,800 | 4,170 |

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[1] Corrected figure.

[2] Includes physically handicapped readers who could not be promptly served by their regional libraries; in 1969 more regional libraries began serving physically handicapped readers.

### *Appendix 8*

# PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION

| | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|
| IN ORIGINAL FORM | | |
| Books | | |
| Volumes bound or rebound (except rare books) | 153, 000 | 178, 306 |
| Rare books bound, rebound, restored, reconditioned | 6, 710 | 6, 412 |
| Total volumes | 159, 710 | 184, 718 |
| Nonbook materials | | |
| Manuscripts preserved or restored | 88, 797 | 70, 648 |
| Maps preserved or restored | 41, 665 | 49, 658 |
| Prints and photographs preserved or restored | 26, 395 | 13, 524 |
| Total nonbook items | 156, 857 | 133, 830 |
| IN OTHER FORMS | | |
| Brittle books and serials converted to microfilm (exposures) | 574, 293 | 1, 120, 159 |
| Newspapers and periodicals converted to microfilm (exposures) | | |
| Retrospective materials | 1, 541, 896 | 1, 664, 196 |
| Current materials | 1, 698, 849 | 1, 122, 445 |
| Nitrate still-picture negatives converted to safety-base negatives | 5, 934 | 3, 512 |
| Nitrate motion pictures replaced by or converted to safety-base film (feet) | 1, 730, 000 | 917, 309 |
| Positive copies of motion pictures made from acetate negatives of paper prints (feet) | 233, 000 | 453, 809 |
| Sound recordings (discs) converted to magnetic tape | 4, 800 | 8, 500 |

*Appendix 9*

# LEGISLATION

*Public Law 90–417* makes appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969.

This act provided funds for the Library of Congress as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries and expenses | |
| Library of Congress | $17, 240, 000 |
| Copyright Office | 2, 878, 000 |
| Legislative Reference Service | 3, 650, 000 |
| Distribution of catalog cards | 7, 300, 000 |
| Books for the blind and physically handicapped | 6, 668, 000 |
| Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents | 112, 800 |
| Books for the general collections | 665, 000 |
| Books for the Law Library | 125, 000 |
| Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program) for carrying out the provisions of section 104(n) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 83–480), as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(b)(5)): | |
| U.S. currency | 192, 400 |
| U.S.-owned foreign currency | 1, 807, 600 |

This act also provided funds for the Architect of the Capitol to expend for the Library of Congress buildings and grounds as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Structural and mechanical care | [1] 985, 000 |
| Furniture and furnishings | 350, 000 |

*Public Law 90–557,* which makes appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, included an appropriation of $5,500,000 to the Commissioner of Education for transfer to the Librarian of Congress for administration of the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging as authorized by Title II–C of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.

*Public Law 90–575,* which amends the Higher Education Act of 1965, includes amendments to Title II–C, the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging, authorizing the Librarian of Congress (1) to purchase additional copies of materials acquired under Title II–C; (2) to provide not only cataloging information about currently acquired materials but also other aids to higher education, such as bibliographies, indexes, guides, and union lists, describing not only current books but other materials important to research; and (3) to pay the administrative costs of cooperative arrangements for acquiring for institutions of higher education, or combinations thereof, library materials published outside the United States and not readily obtainable outside the country of origin, with the participating libraries paying for the materials, shipment, and related service charges.

*Public Law 90–608* makes supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969. Included is an appropriation of $200,000 for increased rental of space under salaries and expenses, Library of Congress.

*Public Law 91–47* also makes supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969. Included is a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs to the Library of Congress as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries and expenses | |
| Library of Congress | $579,300 |
| Copyright Office | 109,800 |
| Legislative Reference Service (includes a transfer of $50,000 from salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards) | 220,000 |
| Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents | 6,000 |
| Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program) | 9,000 |

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[1] This amount was increased by $28,000 in a supplemental appropriations act (Public Law 91–47).

*Appendix 10*

# FINANCIAL STATISTICS

## SUMMARY

| | Unobligated balance from previous year | Appropriations or receipts, 1969 |
|---|---|---|
| **APPROPRIATED FUNDS** | | |
| Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress | | [2] $18,019,300.00 |
| Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office | | 2,987,800.00 |
| Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service | | 3,870,000.00 |
| Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards | | 7,250,000.00 |
| Books for the general collections | $21,421.64 | 665,000.00 |
| Books for the Law Library | 11,369.36 | 125,000.00 |
| Books for the blind and physically handicapped | | 6,668,000.00 |
| Salaries and expenses, organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents | 20,531.66 | 118,800.00 |
| Collection and distribution of library materials, special foreign currency program | 1,635,255.81 | 2,009,000.00 |
| Indexing and microfilming the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church records in Alaska | 2,024.68 | |
| Total annual appropriations | 1,690,603.15 | 41,712,900.00 |
| **TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES** | | |
| Transfer appropriation, 1969 | | 1,500.00 |
| Consolidated working funds | | |
| No-year | 681,374.61 | 395,702.98 |
| 1969 | | 12,786,519.59 |
| Total transfers from other Government agencies | 681,374.61 | 13,183,722.57 |
| **GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS** [1] | 2,078,918.38 | 3,562,165.69 |
| **Total, all funds** | 4,450,896.14 | [2] 58,458,788.26 |

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[1] The principal of $5,266,891.50 in the permanent loan and investment accounts consists of the following: $20,000 in the Gertrude M. Hubbard account; and a balance in the permanent loan account from the previous year of $5,246,791.50, to which $100.00 was added in 1969, making a total of $5,246,891.50. In addition there

| Total available for obligation, 1969 | Obligated, 1969 | Unobligated balance not available | Unobligated balance forwarded to 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|
| $18, 019, 300. 00 | $17, 994, 755. 00 | $24, 545. 00 | |
| 2, 987, 800. 00 | 2, 986, 008. 88 | 1, 791. 12 | |
| 3, 870, 000. 00 | 3, 869, 464. 62 | 535. 38 | |
| 7, 250, 000. 00 | 7, 248, 829. 50 | 1, 170. 50 | |
| 686, 421. 64 | 672, 682. 40 | | $13, 739. 24 |
| 136, 369. 36 | 133, 233. 08 | | 3, 136. 28 |
| 6, 668, 000. 00 | 6, 522, 994. 37 | 145, 005. 63 | |
| 139, 331. 66 | 133, 497. 05 | | 5, 834. 61 |
| 3, 644, 255. 81 | 1, 975, 118. 86 | 2, 636. 00 | 1, 666, 500. 95 |
| 2, 024. 68 | (3, 144. 95) | | 5, 169. 63 |
| 43, 403, 503. 15 | 41, 533, 438. 81 | 175, 683. 63 | 1, 694, 380. 71 |
| 1, 500. 00 | 1, 500. 00 | | |
| 1, 077, 077. 59 | 542, 485. 68 | | 534, 591. 91 |
| 12, 786, 519. 59 | 12, 772, 840. 21 | 13, 679. 38 | |
| 13, 865, 097. 18 | 13, 316, 825. 89 | 13, 679. 38 | 534, 591. 91 |
| 5, 641, 084. 07 | 2, 987, 476. 16 | | 2, 653, 607. 91 |
| 62, 909, 684. 40 | 57, 837, 740. 86 | 189, 363. 01 | 4, 882, 580. 53 |

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are investments valued at approximately $1,149,000 held by the Bank of New York under a provision made by the late Archer M. Huntington, from which the Library receives one-half of the income.

[2] Includes $403,877 transferred to the General Services Administration for the rental of space.

GIFT AND

| Fund and donor | Purpose |
|---|---|
| **Payment of interest on bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard** | Purchase of prints |
| **Payment of interest on permanent loan** | |
| Babine, Alexis V., bequest | Purchase of Slavic material |
| Benjamin, William Evarts | Chair of American history, with surplus available for purchase and maintenance of materials for the historical collections of the Library |
| Bowker, R. R. | Bibliographical services |
| Carnegie Corporation of New York | Promotion and encouragement of an interest in and an understanding of fine arts in the United States |
| Coolidge (Elizabeth Sprague) Foundation, established by donation and bequest of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge | Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation |
| Elson (Louis C.) Memorial Fund, established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson | Provision of one or more annual, free public lectures on music or its literature |
| | Encouragement of public interest in music or its literature |
| Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, established by the association | Enrichment of music collection |
| Guggenheim (Daniel) Fund for the promotion of Aeronautics, Inc. | Chair of aeronautics |
| Hanks, Nymphus C., bequest | Furtherance of work for the blind, particularly the provision of books for the Library of Congress to make available to the blind |
| Huntington, Archer M. | |
| Donation | Purchase of Hispanic material |
| Donation | Consultant in Spanish and Portuguese literature |
| Bequest | Equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room and maintenance of a chair of English-language poetry |
| Koussevitzky (Serge) Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc. | Furtherance of the art of music composition |
| Longworth (Nicholas) Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the friends of the late Nicholas Longworth | Furtherance of music |
| Miller, Dayton C., bequest | Benefit of the Dayton C. Miller Collection of Flutes |
| National Library for the Blind, established by the National Library for the Blind, Inc. | Provision of reading matter for the blind and the employment of blind persons to provide library services for the blind |

## TRUST FUNDS

| Cash in permanent loan [1] | Unobligated balance from previous year | Income or receipts, 1969 | Total available for obligation | Obligated, 1969 | Unobligated balance forwarded to 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [2] $20,000.00 | $86.30 | $800.00 | $886.30 | $78.37 | $807.93 |
| 6,684.74 | 1,808.95 | 267.39 | 2,076.34 | 21.88 | 2,054.46 |
| 83,083.31 | 3,698.37 | 3,323.34 | 7,021.71 | 1,756.74 | 5,264.97 |
| 14,843.15 | 3,060.51 | 593.72 | 3,654.23 | 1,345.46 | 2,308.77 |
| 93,307.98 | 17,608.83 | 3,732.32 | 21,341.15 | 6,196.35 | 15,144.80 |
| 804,444.26 | 16,032.43 | 32,177.78 | 48,210.21 | 29,965.64 | 18,244.57 |
| 6,000.00 | 2,593.36 | 240.00 | 2,833.36 | 300.00 | 2,533.36 |
| 6,585.03 | 1,053.60 | 263.40 | 1,317.00 |  | 1,317.00 |
| 9,409.09 | 1,445.88 | 374.28 | 1,820.16 | 601.00 | 1,219.16 |
| 90,654.22 | 23,481.40 | 3,626.16 | 27,107.56 |  | 27,107.56 |
| 5,227.31 | 679.30 | 209.10 | 888.40 |  | 888.40 |
| 112,305.74 | 4,010.97 | 4,492.22 | 8,503.19 | 6,258.50 | 2,244.69 |
| 49,746.52 | 571.52 | 1,989.86 | 2,561.38 | 2,115.79 | 445.59 |
| 98,525.40 | 3,808.37 | 3,941.02 | 7,749.39 | 6,937.20 | 812.19 |
| 208,099.41 | 30.52 | 8,323.98 | 8,354.50 | 7,096.43 | 1,258.07 |
| 10,691.59 | 433.58 | 427.66 | 861.24 |  | 861.24 |
| 20,548.18 | 1,608.27 | 821.92 | 2,430.19 | 132.29 | 2,297.90 |
| 36,015.00 | 2,531.32 | 1,440.60 | 3,971.92 | 1,109.78 | 2,862.14 |

| Fund and donor | Purpose |
|---|---|
| **Payment of interest on permanent loan**—Continued | |
| Pennell, Joseph, bequest | Purchase of materials in the fine arts for the Pennell Collection |
| Porter (Henry Kirke) Memorial Fund, established by Annie-May Hegeman | Maintenance of a consultantship or other appropriate purposes |
| Roberts Fund, established under bequest of Margaret A. Roberts | Benefit of the Library of Congress, its collections and services |
| Scala (Norman P.) Memorial Fund, established under bequest of Norman P. Scala | Arrangement, editing, and publication of materials in the Scala bequest |
| Sonneck Memorial Fund, established by the Beethoven Association | Aid and advancement of musical research |
| Stern (Alfred Whital) Memorial Fund, established by the family of the late Alfred Whital Stern | Maintenance of and addition to the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana, including the publication of guides and reproductions of parts of the collection |
| Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Poetry and Literature Fund | Development of appreciation and understanding of good literature and poetry in this country, and for the presentation of literature in general |
| Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Foundation, established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall | Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows given by Mrs. Whittall, and presentation of programs in which those instruments are used |
| Wilbur, James B. | |
| Donation | Reproduction of manuscript sources on American history in European archives |
| Bequest | Establishment of a chair of geography |
| Bequest | Preservation of source materials for American history |
| Total interest on permanent loan . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | |
| **Library of Congress trust fund, income from investment account** | |
| Huntington, Archer M. [3] | Equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room, and maintenance of a chair of English-language poetry |
| Sonneck Memorial Fund, established by the Beethoven Association | Aid and advancement of musical research |
| Total income from investment account . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | |
| **Library of Congress gift fund** | |
| American Council of Learned Societies | Publication of a bibliographic guide to Yugoslavia |
| American Film Institute | Support of the National Film Collection program |
| American Historical Association | Support of the conference on Latin American history |
| American Library Association | Editing the *National Union Catalog* |
| | Preparation of copy for *Books for Junior College Libraries* |

| Cash in permanent loan [1] | Unobligated balance from previous year | Income or receipts, 1969 | Total available for obligation | Obligated, 1969 | Unobligated balance forwarded to 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $303, 250. 46 | $8, 454. 80 | $12, 130. 02 | $20, 584. 82 | $10, 802. 68 | $9, 782. 14 |
| 290, 500. 00 | 36, 330. 44 | 11, 620. 00 | 47, 950. 44 | 18, 201. 81 | 29, 748. 63 |
| 62, 703. 75 | 31, 485. 22 | 2, 508. 16 | 33, 993. 38 | 322. 00 | 33, 671. 38 |
| 92, 228. 85 | 5, 773. 99 | 3, 689. 15 | 9, 463. 14 | 630. 96 | 8, 832. 18 |
| 12, 088. 13 | 6, 180. 26 | 483. 52 | 6, 663. 78 | | 6, 663. 78 |
| 27, 548. 58 | 2, 499. 61 | 1, 101. 94 | 3, 601. 55 | 923. 05 | 2, 678. 50 |
| 957, 977. 79 | 40, 315. 11 | 38, 319. 10 | 78, 634. 21 | 23, 605. 46 | 55, 028. 75 |
| 1, 538, 609. 44 | 5, 321. 51 | 61, 544. 38 | 66, 865. 89 | 57, 060. 59 | 9, 805. 30 |
| 192, 671. 36 | 38, 963. 37 | 7, 706. 86 | 46, 670. 23 | 5, 636. 11 | 41, 034. 12 |
| 81, 856. 92 | 16, 585. 32 | 3, 274. 28 | 19, 859. 60 | | 19, 859. 60 |
| 31, 285. 29 | 3, 943. 14 | 1, 251. 42 | 5, 194. 56 | 490. 08 | 4, 704. 48 |
| 5, 246, 891. 50 | 280, 309. 95 | 209, 873. 58 | 490, 183. 53 | 181, 509. 80 | 308, 673. 73 |
| | 5, 076. 79 | 21, 757. 23 | 26, 834. 02 | 12, 224. 01 | 14, 610. 01 |
| | 84. 68 | | 84. 68 | | 84. 68 |
| | 5, 161. 47 | 21, 757. 23 | 26, 918. 70 | 12, 224. 01 | 14, 694. 69 |
| | | 5, 500. 00 | 5, 500. 00 | | 5, 500. 00 |
| | | 213, 160. 00 | 213, 160. 00 | 45, 282. 86 | 167, 877. 14 |
| | 3, 137. 43 | | 3, 137. 43 | 579. 33 | 2, 558. 10 |
| | 14, 499. 02 | 435, 000. 00 | 449, 499. 02 | 434, 047. 47 | 15, 451. 55 |
| | 1, 631. 68 | | 1, 631. 68 | | 1, 631, 68 |

| Fund and donor | Purpose |
|---|---|
| **Library of Congress gift fund—Continued** | |
| American Paper Institute | Publication and exhibit on papermaking |
| | Establishment of an Exhibition Service Fund |
| American Security Council | To be determined by the Librarian of Congress |
| Archives of the American Psychological Association (Manuscript) | Furtherance of manuscript work |
| Ariadne Foundation, Inc. | Recording of readings by authors and poets |
| Arno Publishing, Inc., and R. R. Bowker Co. | Compilation and publication of *New Serial Titles* |
| Association of Research Libraries | First pilot phase in a National Preservation Program for Research Library Materials |
| Bollingen Foundation, Inc. | Extension of the recording program and strengthening of the Library's Poetry Archive |
| Canadian Defence Research Board | Toward preparation of the bibliography of aviation medicine |
| Carnegie Corporation of New York | Production of phonograph records of American folklore |
| | Establishment of an African unit in the Library of Congress |
| Coolidge, Elizabeth Sprague | Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation |
| Council on Library Resources, Inc. | Continuation of the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections |
| | Support of the work of the Federal Library Committee |
| | Foreign manuscript copying |
| | Expediting publication of MARC pilot project report |
| | Developing procedures for automated control of single-sheet maps |
| | Distribution of cataloging information in machine-readable form |
| | Support of a feasibility study on conversion of Library's cataloging records to machine-readable form |
| | Continuation of Center for the Coordination of Foreign Manuscript Copying |
| Documents Expediting Project, various contributors | Distribution of documents to participating libraries |
| Edwards (J. W.) Publishers, Inc. | Editing and preparation costs in connection with the publication of *Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects, 1960–1964* |
| | Editing and preparation costs in connection with the publication of *National Union Catalog 1963–1967* |

| Cash in permanent loan [1] | Unobligated balance from previous year | Income or receipts, 1969 | Total available for obligation | Obligated, 1969 | Unobligated balance forwarded to 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $1,629.75 | [4] ($1,456.06) | $173.69 | $92.69 | $81.00 |
| | | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 160.76 | 839.24 |
| | 1,560.22 | | 1,560.22 | | 1,560.22 |
| | 519.14 | | 519.14 | 287.65 | 231.49 |
| | | 100.00 | 100.00 | | 100.00 |
| | 6,818.79 | | 6,818.79 | 6,818.79 | |
| | 840.14 | | 840.14 | 840.14 | |
| | 103.87 | | 103.87 | | 103.87 |
| | 73.37 | | 73.37 | | 73.37 |
| | 2,761.42 | | 2,761.42 | 2,761.42 | |
| | 857.07 | | 857.07 | 767.42 | 89.65 |
| | 600.00 | | 600.00 | | 600.00 |
| | 22,117.56 | | 22,117.56 | 6,731.61 | 15,385.95 |
| | 1,770.74 | | 1,770.74 | 1,770.74 | |
| | 12,428.08 | | 12,428.08 | 12,428.08 | |
| | 545.00 | | 545.00 | 545.00 | |
| | 11,997.84 | 16,768.50 | 28,766.34 | 21,352.32 | 7,414.02 |
| | 755.21 | | 755.21 | | 755.21 |
| | | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 20,338.74 | 4,661.26 |
| | | 14,594.20 | 14,594.20 | 11,953.27 | 2,640.93 |
| | 56,874.43 | 40,354.58 | 97,229.01 | 42,842.49 | 54,386.52 |
| | 69.84 | | 69.84 | 69.84 | |
| | 98,114.85 | 115,100.00 | 213,214.85 | 147,501.66 | 65,713.19 |

| Fund and donor | Purpose |
|---|---|
| **Library of Congress gift fund**—Continued | |
| Federal Library Committee, various donors | Publishing expenses of the committee |
| Finlandia Foundation, Inc. | Purchase of noncurrent materials in the Finnish field |
| Ford Foundation | Development of Latin American programs |
| | Development of a coordinated program for microfilming foreign documentary material |
| | Preparation, publication, and distribution of an illustrated catalog of the Library's American print collection |
| Foreign Program, various contributors | Support of the program for the purchase of material in foreign countries under Public Law 480 |
| | Fiscal year 1962 |
| | Fiscal year 1968 |
| | Fiscal year 1969 |
| | Support of the program for cataloging material purchased under Public Law 480 in |
| | United Arab Republic |
| | India/Pakistan |
| | Indonesia |
| | Israel |
| Forest Press, Inc. | Toward the cost of a 4-year project to edit the 18th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* |
| Friends of Music, various donors | Furtherance of music |
| George Washington University | Furtherance of the Library of Congress—George Washington University joint graduate program in American Thought and Culture |
| Gulbenkian Foundation | Acquisition of Armenian books and periodical published before 1967 |
| Hall (G. K.) & Co. | Editing and preparation costs in connection with the publication of *Southeast Asia Subject Catalog* |
| Heineman Foundation | Purchase of Library material of special interest to the Music Division |
| Jospey (Maxwell and Anne) Foundation | Furtherance of experimental work for the blind and physically handicapped |
| Knight, John | Furtherance of the Library's program for the blind |
| Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc. | Performance fees for a concert in the Library on September 13, 1968 |
| Lindberg Foundation | Purchase of maps |
| Loeffler, Elise Fay, bequest | Purchase of music |
| Louchheim (Katie and Walter) Fund | Distribution of tape recordings of concerts to broadcasting stations |
| Luce, Clare Boothe | Furtherance of the work of organizing her personal papers in the Library of Congress |
| Luce, Henry R. | Furtherance of the work of organizing the Clare Boothe Luce papers in the Library of Congress |

| Cash in permanent loan [1] | Unobligated balance from previous year | Income or receipts, 1969 | Total available for obligation | Obligated, 1969 | Unobligated balance forwarded to 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $1,275.00 | | $1,275.00 | $1,140.00 | $135.00 |
| | 299.25 | | 299.25 | | 299.25 |
| | 36,745.47 | $80,000.00 | 116,745.47 | 86,036.71 | 30,708.76 |
| | 269.08 | | 269.08 | 4.00 | 265.08 |
| | 1,279.77 | | 1,279.77 | 1,045.92 | 233.85 |
| | 4,363.18 | | 4,363.18 | | 4,363.18 |
| | 45,700.00 | | 45,700.00 | 45,700.00 | |
| | | 47,450.00 | 47,450.00 | | 47,450.00 |
| | 71,512.05 | | 71,512.05 | 24,228.24 | 47,283.81 |
| | 74,004.08 | | 74,004.08 | 27.72 | 73,976.36 |
| | 47,216.57 | | 47,216.57 | 130.64 | 47,085.93 |
| | 78,115.13 | | 78,115.13 | 5,611.52 | 72,503.61 |
| | 49,608.52 | 50,593.00 | 100,201.52 | 52,684.14 | 47,517.38 |
| | 51.00 | | 51.00 | | 51.00 |
| | | 2,260.00 | 2,260.00 | | 2,260.00 |
| | | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 1,315.34 | 8,684.66 |
| | | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 604.07 | 4,395.93 |
| | 5,561.49 | 5,000.00 | 10,561.49 | 5,577.84 | 4,983.65 |
| | | 200.00 | 200.00 | | 200.00 |
| | 53,781.75 | | 53,781.75 | 4,130.06 | 49,651.69 |
| | | 18,000.00 | 18,000.00 | 16,396.29 | 1,603.71 |
| | 323.39 | 100.00 | 423.39 | 65.38 | 358.01 |
| | 178.11 | 16.00 | 194.11 | | 194.11 |
| | 2,307.12 | [5] 5,806.07 | 8,113.19 | 4,202.50 | 3,910.69 |
| | 1,924.37 | 2,500.00 | 4,424.37 | | 4,424.37 |
| | 4,047.66 | | 4,047.66 | | 4,047.66 |

| Fund and donor | Purpose |
|---|---|
| **Library of Congress gift fund—Continued** | |
| Mearns, David Chambers | Purchase of manuscripts |
| Mellon, Paul | Purchase of the original German manuscript of *Trauer und Melancholie* |
| Moore, Ann Leslie | To facilitate the use of the Merrill Moore papers |
| Naval Historical Foundation | Processing the Naval Historical Foundation collections deposited in the Library of Congress |
| Oberlaender Trust | Foreign consultant program in Germany and other German-speaking countries |
| Old Dominion Foundation | Completion of a supplement to *A Guide to the Study of the United States of America* |
| Pittsburgh, University of | Any purpose at the discretion of the Librarian of Congress |
| Program for the blind, various donors | Furtherance of the Library's program for the blind |
| Publications, various donors | Toward expenses of publications |
| Rockefeller (Martha Baird) Fund | Furtherance of music |
| Rosenwald (Lessing J.) Fund | Purchase of books to be added to the Rosenwald Collection |
| Sobiloff, Hyman J. | Various poetry projects |
| Social Science Research Council | Arrangement of the collection of Chinese provincial newspapers in the Library of Congress |
| Sonneck, Oscar G., bequest | Purchase of an original musical manuscript or manuscripts |
| Surplus Books Disposal Project, various donors | Toward expenses of the project |
| Time, Inc. | Purchase of prints and photographs for the collections or support of a related bibliographic project |
| Union List of Serials, Inc., Joint Committee on the | To support the National Serials Data Program |
| University Microfilms, Inc. | Preparation of author and subject indexes for each issue and the annual cumulation of *Dissertation Abstracts* |
| Whitman (Walt) Collections, various donors | Acquisition of the papers of Walt Whitman |
| Whittall, Gertrude Clarke | Entertainment of literary visitors to the Library of Congress |
| | Performance fees in connection with the Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund |
| | Performance fees in connection with the Whittall Music Foundation |
| Total, Library of Congress gift fund . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | |

| Cash in permanent loan [1] | Unobligated balance from previous year | Income or receipts, 1969 | Total available for obligation | Obligated, 1969 | Unobligated balance forwarded to 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $3, 803. 97 | $48. 50 | $3, 852. 47 | $1, 653. 41 | $2, 199. 06 |
| | | 8, 400. 00 | 8, 400. 00 | 8, 400. 00 | |
| | | 1, 000. 00 | 1, 000. 00 | | 1, 000. 00 |
| | 996. 12 | 13, 500. 00 | 14, 496. 12 | 8, 991. 90 | 5, 504. 22 |
| | 3. 41 | | 3. 41 | | 3. 41 |
| | 5, 000. 00 | | 5, 000. 00 | 3, 614. 16 | 1, 385. 84 |
| | 500. 00 | | 500. 00 | 200. 00 | 300. 00 |
| | 2, 104. 76 | 287. 00 | 2, 391. 76 | 1, 425. 17 | 966. 59 |
| | 1, 341. 85 | | 1, 341. 85 | | 1, 341. 85 |
| | 2, 500. 00 | 5, 000. 00 | 7, 500. 00 | 7, 500. 00 | |
| | 9, 325. 52 | [6] 22, 034. 24 | 31, 359. 76 | 15, 727. 90 | 15, 631. 86 |
| | 8, 882. 83 | | 8, 882. 83 | 3, 425. 00 | 5, 457. 83 |
| | 875. 95 | | 875. 95 | | 875. 95 |
| | 4, 156. 91 | | 4, 156. 91 | | 4, 156. 91 |
| | 1, 342. 26 | 2, 029. 77 | 3, 372. 03 | 2, 393. 11 | 978. 92 |
| | | 1, 000. 00 | 1, 000. 00 | | 1, 000. 00 |
| | 5, 000. 00 | 33, 500. 00 | 38, 500. 00 | 29, 990. 09 | 8, 509. 91 |
| | 16, 069. 92 | 36, 000. 00 | 52, 069. 92 | 30, 828. 84 | 21, 241. 08 |
| | | 101, 500. 00 | 101, 500. 00 | 100, 000. 00 | 1, 500. 00 |
| | 2, 617. 52 | | 2, 617. 52 | 894. 83 | 1, 722. 69 |
| | 1, 639. 12 | | 1, 639. 12 | 1, 639. 12 | |
| | 1, 639. 12 | | 1, 639. 12 | | 1, 639. 12 |
| | 786, 067. 70 | 1, 316, 345. 80 | 2, 102, 413. 50 | 1, 222, 756. 18 | 879, 657. 32 |

| Fund and donor | Purpose |
|---|---|
| **Revolving fund service fees** | |
| Clapp (Verner W.) Publication Fund | |
| Council on Library Resources, Inc. | Facilitating the sale of machine-readable cataloging records and information |
| Engelhard (Jane) Fund | Production of facsimiles and other publications illustrative of the holdings and activities of the Library |
| Hispanic Foundation Publication Fund | |
| Photoduplication Service | |
| Recording Laboratory, Music Division | |
| Sale of miscellaneous publications | |
| Various donors | Conversion of motion-picture film to a safety base |
| Total service fees . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | |
| **Grand total, gift and trust funds** . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | |

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[1] Authorized under Public Law 541, 68th Congress, March 3, 1925, as amended, "An Act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board and for other purposes."

[2] Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard in the amount of $20,000 accepted by an act of Congress (Public Law 276, 62d Congress, approved August 20, 1912) and deposited with the U.S. Treasury, from which the Library of Congress receives an annual income of $800.

[3] Investments held by the Bank of New York valued at approximately $1,149,000; half of the income accrues to the Library of Congress.

[4] Receipts from the sale of the papermaking publication in the previous year transferred to the Verner W. Clapp Publication Fund.

| Cash in permanent loan [1] | Unobligated balance from previous year | Income or receipts, 1969 | Total available for obligation | Obligated, 1969 | Unobligated balance forwarded to 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $10, 287. 53 | $8, 261. 83 | $18, 549. 36 | $11. 90 | $18, 537. 46 |
| | 3, 139. 27 | 31, 945. 00 | 35, 084. 27 | 4, 355. 85 | 30, 728. 42 |
| | 10, 000. 00 | | 10, 000. 00 | | 10, 000. 00 |
| | 3, 379. 36 | 15, 376. 94 | 18, 756. 30 | 450. 35 | 18, 305. 95 |
| | 930, 745. 34 | 1, 818, 304. 53 | 2, 749, 049. 87 | 1, 473, 305. 58 | 1, 275, 744. 29 |
| | 20, 714. 44 | 128, 549. 42 | 149, 263. 86 | 88, 061. 20 | 61, 202. 66 |
| | 6, 822. 09 | 5, 772. 87 | 12, 594. 96 | 3, 126. 97 | 9, 467. 99 |
| | 22, 204. 93 | 5, 178. 49 | 27, 383. 42 | 1, 595. 95 | 25, 787. 47 |
| | 1, 007, 292. 96 | 2, 013, 389. 08 | 3, 020, 682. 04 | 1, 570, 907. 80 | 1, 449, 774. 24 |
| [7] 5, 266, 891. 50 | 2, 078, 918. 38 | 3, 562, 165. 69 | 5, 641, 084. 07 | 2, 987, 476. 16 | 2, 653, 607. 91 |

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[5] Does not include cost ($10,895. 77) of purchase of U.S. Treasury Notes Series A held by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This amount will become available to cover costs of distributing tape recordings of concerts to broadcasting stations when the securities are either sold or redeemed.

[6] Does not include cost ($29,965.76) of purchase of U.S. Treasury bills held by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. When these securities are sold this amount will become available for the purchase of books to be added to the Rosenwald Collection.

[7] Includes the principal of the Hubbard Account.

*Appendix 11*

# EMPLOYMENT

| | On June 30, 1968 | On June 30, 1969 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Funds appropriated to the Library | Other funds | Total |
| Office of the Librarian, including Audit, American Revolution Bicentennial, Exhibits, Information, Information Systems, and Publications Offices | 92 | 96 | 5 | 101 |
| Administrative Department | 650 | 465 | 255 | 720 |
| Copyright Office | 303 | 329 | | 329 |
| Law Library | 77 | 78 | | 78 |
| Legislative Reference Service | 299 | 316 | | 316 |
| Processing Department | | | | |
| General services | 876 | 494 | 378 | 872 |
| Distribution of catalog cards | 618 | 598 | 24 | 622 |
| Special foreign currency program (P.L. 480) | 19 | 9 | 12 | 21 |
| Total, Processing Department | 1, 513 | 1, 101 | 414 | 1, 515 |
| Reference Department | | | | |
| General services | 1, 189 | 532 | 648 | 1, 180 |
| Books for the blind and physically handicapped | 82 | 74 | | 74 |
| Total, Reference Department | 1, 271 | 606 | 648 | 1, 254 |
| **Total, all departments** | 4, 205 | 2, 991 | 1, 322 | 4, 313 |

# EXHIBITS

## New Major Exhibits

PRESERVATION THROUGH DOCUMENTATION: THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY. Photographs, measured drawings, and other documentation illustrating notable architectural achievements in the United States. September 26, 1968, to February 9, 1969.

ILLINOIS: THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF STATEHOOD. Rare books, pamphlets, broadsides, manuscripts, maps, drawings, prints, and photographs illustrating the history and development of the State. Opened December 3, 1968.

JUST BEFORE THE WAR. Urban America from 1935 to 1941 as seen by photographers of the Farm Security Administration. February 14 to March 30, 1969.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION 26TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Outstanding news photographs of 1968. Opened April 13, 1969.

TWENTY-FIRST NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PRINTS. A selection of original prints chosen by a jury of artists from current works submitted by contemporary printmakers. Opened May 1, 1969.

WALT WHITMAN: THE MAN AND THE POET. An exhibition of manuscripts, first editions, and photographs from the Charles E. Feinberg collection in commemoration of the sesquicentennial of Whitman's birth. Opened May 24, 1969.

## Continuing Major Exhibits

TREASURES OF EARLY PRINTING.

MISSISSIPPI: THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF STATEHOOD. Closed October 31, 1968.

PAPERMAKING: ART AND CRAFT. Closed April 27, 1969.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION 25TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Closed September 16, 1968.

## Permanent Exhibits

THE GUTENBERG BIBLE AND THE GIANT BIBLE OF MAINZ.

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS. First and second drafts.

THE DRAFT OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE written by Thomas Jefferson, with a few changes by Benjamin Franklin and John Adams.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS. One of the original engrossed and certified copies.

THE VIRGINIA BILL OF RIGHTS. Autograph draft by George Mason and Thomas Ludwell Lee.

THE MAGNA CARTA. Facsimile of the Lacock Abbey version.

MANUSCRIPTS AND OTHER MATERIALS associated with George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson.

LETTER of January 26, 1863, from Abraham Lincoln to Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker.

## Showcase Exhibits

CENTENNIAL OF THE PURCHASE OF ALASKA. June 20, 1967, to February 2, 1969.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DARTMOUTH COLLEGE CASE. Books, manuscripts, and pictorial materials relating to the case and to the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court. February 3 to April 30, 1969.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD. Books, manuscripts, maps, newspapers, and pictorial materials relating to the building of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads and to their junction on May 10, 1869, at Promontory Point, Utah. Opened May 1, 1969.

## Special Exhibits

LETTER of October 19, 1860, from Abraham Lincoln to Grace Bedell, the 11-year-old girl who urged him to grow a beard, and an 1862 check for $5 from Lincoln to his son "Tad," both items lent by David L. Wolper of Hollywood, Calif. July 1 to September 2, 1968.

KEMAL ATATÜRK. Books, photographs, and documents commemorating the 30th anniversary of the death of the first President of the Republic of Turkey. October 28 to November 30, 1968.

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY EXHIBIT. Materials pertaining to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to René Cassin, winner of the 1968 Nobel Peace Prize and a principal author of the Declaration. December 10 to December 31, 1968.

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURALS. Addresses, photographs, and other materials. January 3 to February 2, 1969.

THE ART OF THOMAS HART BENTON. Lithographs and books illustrated by the artist. April 15 to April 30, 1969.

## Divisional Exhibits

### *General Reference and Bibliography Division*

LOUISA MAY ALCOTT: A CENTENNIAL FOR LITTLE WOMEN. Books by Miss Alcott, including many first editions, and illustrations for them. October 3, 1968, to March 30, 1969.

### *Hispanic Foundation*

HISPANIC NOBEL PRIZE LAUREATES IN LITERATURE. Writers from Spain, Chile, and Guatemala are represented in photographs, tapes, and rare or first editions. Closed September 30, 1969.

### *Manuscript Division*

U.S. AIR FORCE'S 21ST BIRTHDAY. Manuscripts, letters, and documents relating to the early years of American flying, shown to commemorate the establishment of the Department of the Air Force in 1947. July 1 to August 31, 1968.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE. Correspondence with Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Alf Landon, and Carl Sandburg and other papers of the editor of the Emporia *Gazette*, exhibited in observance of the 100th anniversary of his birth. September 3 to October 31, 1968.

GEORGE GAMOW. Papers of the Russian-American scientist and author, featuring correspondence with Edward Teller, J. Allen Hynek, Sir Bernard Lovell, and Ronald Searle. November 1 to December 31, 1968.

FELIX FRANKFURTER. An exhibit commemorating the 30th anniversary of his appointment to the U.S. Supreme Court, featuring correspondence with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dean Acheson, and Joseph Alsop. January 2 to February 28, 1969.

BRAND WHITLOCK. Correspondence, journals, and manuscripts, shown to mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of this American author and diplomat. March 1 to May 5, 1969.

EMILIO AGUINALDO. The original draft of *True Version of the Philippine Revolution,* displayed to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of this Philippine national hero. March 1 to May 5, 1969.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACADEMY OF AMERICAN POETS. Representative holograph poems of American poets. Opened May 5, 1969.

### *Music Division*

MANUSCRIPTS OF 20TH-CENTURY COMPOSERS FROM 18 COUNTRIES. September 11 to December 17, 1968.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BUDAPEST STRING QUARTET. Programs, medals, and other materials relating to the Library's quartet in residence from 1939 to 1961. December 18, 1968, to March 31, 1969.

ILLUSTRATED LIBRETTOS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1800. Engraved designs of stage settings for musical dramatic works from the Library's collections of early librettos. Opened April 1, 1969.

### *Orientalia Division*

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY AND KEMAL ATATÜRK. Pages from November 1938 newspapers and periodicals from 25 countries, recording the death of the first President of the Republic of Turkey and recognizing his achievements. September 17, 1968, to January 1, 1969.

MAHATMA GANDHI. Both vernacular and English-language works in the Library, shown in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of his birth. May 1 to June 30, 1969.

### *Prints and Photographs Division*

MARINE PRINTS OF THE 19TH CENTURY. Closed August 4, 1968.

MASTER PHOTOGRAPHS. Photographs of the last 100 years conceived and produced as works of art. August 5 to September 22, 1968.

THE RACE FOR THE WHITE HOUSE. Nineteenth-century lithographs by Currier and Ives and others and original pen-and-ink sketches by 20th-century political cartoonists. September 23 to November 11, 1968.

THE SEASONS. Artists' prints from the 15th to the 20th centuries reflecting both the physical and occupational changes of the four seasons. November 12, 1968, to January 5, 1969.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS. Woodcut illustrations, photographs, and fine prints from the 16th through the 19th centuries. January 6 to March 2, 1969.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS OF PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS. March 3 to April 27, 1969.

LITERARY THEMES IN FINE PRINTS. Artists' prints from the 15th to the 20th centuries. April 28 to June 30, 1969.

### *Rare Book Division*

ACQUISITIONS OF 1967. Closed August 23, 1968.

CZECHOSLOVAK CULTURAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY. Memorabilia from the Renaissance through modern times, marking the 50th anniversary of the independent Czechoslovak Republic. August 29 to September 27, 1968.

ACQUISITIONS OF 1968. Additions to the Rosenwald Collection, early American imprints, Lincolniana, rare Western Americana, and outstanding contemporary printing. Opened April 1, 1969.

### *Science and Technology Division*

THE QUEST FOR THE ATOM. Materials on atomic energy to mark the 70th anniversary of the discovery of natural radioactivity by the Curies. July 1 to September 13, 1968.

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS. Materials on "flying saucers," featuring periodicals, photographs, cartoons, newspaper reports, and the

University of Colorado study on UFO's. January 2 to April 30, 1969.

### Special Exhibits Outside the Library of Congress

EXHIBIT in connection with the midwinter conference of the American Library Association, Washington, D.C., January 27–30, 1969.

EXHIBIT in connection with the Binational Conference on Libraries, Tokyo, May 16–19, 1969.

EXHIBIT in connection with the 87th annual conference of the American Library Association, Atlantic City, N.J., June 22–28, 1969.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY: PRESERVATION THROUGH DOCUMENTATION traveling exhibit (20 panels) sent to the American Institute of Architects Convention in Chicago, Ill., June 22–27, 1969.

### Traveling Exhibits

*Prepared by the Library of Congress and circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service*

THE AMERICAN FLAG. Shown in Peoria, Ill., and Corning, N.Y.

THE GRAND DESIGN. Shown in Riverside, Calif., Boulder, Colo., Muscatine, Iowa, New York, N.Y., Stillwater, Okla., and Johnson City, Tenn.

MASTER PRINTS OF THE 15TH AND 16TH CENTURIES. Shown in Mobile, Ala., Long Beach, Calif., Alabama, Ga., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Lewiston, Maine, Edinboro, Pa., Johnson City and Knoxville, Tenn.

20TH NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PRINTS. Shown in Normal, Ill., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Columbia, Hillsboro, and Springfield, Mo., Lincoln, Nebr., Findlay, Ohio, and Seattle, Wash.

*Prepared by others and incorporating materials lent by the Library of Congress*

THE AMERICAN POSTER: GRAPHIC COMMUNICATION IN THE 20TH CENTURY. Circulated by the American Federation of Fine Arts and shown in Washington, D.C., Hanover, N.H., Binghamton, N.Y., Oberlin, Ohio, Memphis, Tenn., and Dallas, Tex.

CHARLES SHEELER RETROSPECTIVE EXHIBITION. Circulated by the National Collection of Fine Arts, Smithsonian Institution, and shown in Washington, D.C., New York, N.Y., and Philadelphia, Pa.

THE GRAPHIC ART OF MARY CASSATT. Circulated by the Museum of Graphic Art and shown in Indianapolis, Ind., Detroit, Mich., and Philadelphia, Pa.

THE GRAPHIC ART OF WINSLOW HOMER. Circulated by the Museum of Graphic Art and shown in Washington, D.C., Brunswick, Maine, Detroit, Mich., New York, N.Y., and Akron, Ohio.

JOHN E. COSTIGAN. Circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service and shown in Quincy, Ill., Davenport, Iowa, Winona, Minn., and Canton, Ohio.

JUST BEFORE THE WAR. Circulated by the Newport Harbor Art Museum and shown in Balboa, Calif., Storrs, Conn., Washington, D.C., and Minneapolis, Minn.

SURREALISM IN PHOTOGRAPHY. Circulated by the Museum of Modern Art and shown in Amherst, Mass., Charlotte, N.C., Pittsburgh, Pa., Johnson City, Tenn., and Burlington, Vt.

*Appendix 13*

# CONCERTS, LECTURES, AND OTHER PROGRAMS

## CONCERTS

### CONCERTS IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

**The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation**

**1968**

OCTOBER 30. New York Pro Musica.

NOVEMBER 15. The New York Chamber Soloists.

NOVEMBER 29. The New York Brass Quintet.

DECEMBER 6. New York Pro Musica Consort of Viols.

**1969**

FEBRUARY 21. Early Music Quartet.

FEBRUARY 28. The Contemporary Chamber Ensemble.

MARCH 14. The Metropolitan Opera Studio.

**The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation**

**1968**

OCTOBER 10, 11. The Juilliard String Quartet.

OCTOBER 17, 18. The Juilliard String Quartet.

OCTOBER 24, 25. The Juilliard String Quartet.

NOVEMBER 7, 8. The Juilliard String Quartet and Jean-Pierre Rampal, flute.

NOVEMBER 22. Maureen Forrester, contralto, Milton Thomas, viola, and Georgia Akst, piano.

DECEMBER 17, 18. The Juilliard String Quartet and Stanley Drucker, clarinet.

**1969**

JANUARY 10. Leo Smit, piano.

JANUARY 17. The Beaux-Arts String Quartet.

JANUARY 24. Alfons Kontarsky and Aloys Kontarsky, duo-pianists.

JANUARY 31. The New York Woodwind Quintet.

FEBRUARY 7. The Beaux Arts Trio of New York.

FEBRUARY 14. The LaSalle String Quartet.

MARCH 7. Arthur Gold and Robert Fizdale, duo-pianists.

MARCH 21. The Baroque Ensemble of the Schola Cantorum Basiliensis and Robert Conant, harpsichord.

MARCH 27. The Juilliard String Quartet.

APRIL 3, 4. The Juilliard String Quartet and Artur Balsam, piano.

APRIL 10, 11. The Juilliard String Quartet.

APRIL 17, 18. The Juilliard String Quartet and George Malcolm, harpsichord and piano.

APRIL 24, 25. The Juilliard String Quartet, Walter Trampler, viola, and Alan Shulman, violoncello.

**The Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation**

**1968**

SEPTEMBER 13. A program of vocal and instrumental chamber music conducted by Richard Dufallo.

## EXTENSION CONCERTS

**The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation**

**1968**

September 29. The Fine Arts Quartet at South Mountain, Pittsfield, Mass.

October 17. The Dvorak String Quartet for the Nova University Chamber Music Society at Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

October 18. Eastman Quartet for Belmont College and Friends of Chamber Music at Nashville, Tenn.

October 30. The Fine Arts Quartet for the Chamber Music Society of Salt Lake City at the Salt Lake City Public Library.

November 14. The Manhattan Baroque Ensemble for the Nova University Chamber Music Society at Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

November 19. The Lenox Quartet for the Auburn Chamber Music Society at Auburn, Ala.

**1969**

January 27. The Borodin Quartet for the Chamber Music Society of Salt Lake City at the Salt Lake City Public Library.

February 2. Pomponio and Zarate (duo-guitarists) for Belmont College and Friends of Chamber Music at Nashville, Tenn.

February 4. The Philadelphia Quartet for the Auburn Chamber Music Society at Auburn, Ala.

February 13. The Juilliard String Quartet for the Chamber Music Society of Salt Lake City at the Salt Lake City Public Library.

March 20. The Hamburg Wührer String Sextet for the Nova University Chamber Music Society at Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

April 19. The Philharmonia Trio for Belmont College and Friends of Chamber Music at Nashville, Tenn.

April 22. New York String Sextet for the Auburn Chamber Music Society at Auburn, Ala.

## POETRY READINGS, DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, LECTURES, AND MOTION PICTURE SHOWINGS

**Sponsored by the Library of Congress**

**1968**

October 7. William Jay Smith, poetry reading.

**1969**

January 25. Kemp R. Niver, "The First Twenty Years," illustrated lecture.

April 21. William Jay Smith, "The Making of Poems," lecture, presented in observance of National Library Week.

April 21, 22. "Library of Congress," film showing, presented in observance of National Library Week.

May 17. Christopher H. Roads, "Film as Historical Evidence," illustrated lecture.

May 26. "The Magnificent Ambersons," RKO film showing, presented for the American Film Institute.

**Sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund**

**1968**

October 3. Patricia Cameron Peardon, "The Amazing Miss Alcott," dramatic reading, presented in observance of National Children's Book Week and the centenary of the publication of *Little Women*.

OCTOBER 4. "Little Women," RKO film showing, presented in observance of National Children's Book Week and the centenary of the publication of *Little Women*.

OCTOBER 21. Robert Hayden and Derek Walcott, poetry reading and discussion; William Jay Smith, moderator.

NOVEMBER 18. Louise Bogan and J. V. Cunningham, poetry reading and discussion: William Jay Smith, moderator.

DECEMBER 2. Pierre Emmanuel, lecture on the poetry of St.-John Perse.

### 1969

FEBRUARY 3. Geddeth Smith, "A Knickerbocker Portrait," dramatic reading.

MARCH 3, 4. Garson Kanin and Dennis King, "Remembering Mr. Maugham," dramatic reading.

MARCH 10. A. D. Hope, "The Frontiers of Literature: Australian Belles-Lettres," lecture.

MARCH 24. A. D. Hope, poetry reading.

APRIL 7. Malcolm Cowley and Theodore Weiss, poetry reading and discussion; William Jay Smith, moderator.

MAY 5. Elizabeth Bishop, Louise Bogan, Robert Fitzgerald, Robert Lowell, Allen Tate, and John Hall Wheelock, poetry reading, presented in observance of the 35th anniversary of the Academy of American Poets; William Jay Smith introducing the poets.

## Sponsored by the Louis Charles Elson Memorial Fund

### 1969

JANUARY 9. Robert Stevenson, "Philosophies of American Music History," lecture.

## *Appendix 14*

# LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS[1]

ACCESSIONS LISTS. (Overseas operations.)

CEYLON. Quarterly. Available to libraries from American Libraries Book Procurement Center, New Delhi, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20521.

EASTERN AFRICA. Quarterly. Available to libraries from the Field Director, Library of Congress, East Africa, P.O. Box 30598, Nairobi, Kenya.

INDIA. Monthly. Available to libraries from American Libraries Book Procurement Center, New Delhi, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20521.

INDONESIA. Monthly. Available to libraries from American Libraries Book Procurement Center, American Embassy, APO San Francisco, Calif. 96356.

ISRAEL. Monthly. Available to libraries from American Libraries Book Procurement Center, Tel Aviv, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20521.

MIDDLE EAST. Monthly. Available to libraries from American Libraries Book Procurement Center, Cairo, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20521.

NEPAL. Three issues per year. Available to libraries from American Libraries Book Procurement Center, New Delhi, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20521.

PAKISTAN. Monthly. Available to libraries from American Libraries Book Procurement Center, Karachi, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20521.

AIR FORCE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1962. Vol. 6. 1968. 940 p. Cloth. $8.75.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; A SELECTED READING LIST. 1968. 38 p. Paper. 50 cents.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1968. 1969. 149 p. Cloth. $3.50. Free to libraries.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1968. 1969. 25 p. Paper. Free upon request to the Copyright Office.

ANTARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY. Vol. 3. 1968. 491 p. Cloth. $6.

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[1] This is a list of publications issued during the fiscal year. For a full list of publications see *Library of Congress Publications in Print March 1969.* Priced publications, unless otherwise indicated, are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Publications for sale by the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information should be ordered from that agency at Springfield, Va. 22151. When Card Division is indicated, orders should be addressed: Card Division, Library of Congress, Building 159, Navy Yard Annex, Washington, D.C. 20541. The address for other divisions and offices of the Library of Congress supplying publications listed here is Washington, D.C. 20540. Free publications, unless otherwise indicated, should be requested from the Library of Congress, Central Services Division, Washington, D.C. 20540.

For foreign mailing of publications available from the Superintendent of Documents, one-fourth of the publication price should be added unless otherwise stated. Card Division publication prices include the cost of foreign and domestic mailing.

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT; A QUARTERLY BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS AND ANNOTATIONS. Quarterly. Paper. 75 cents a copy. $2.50 a year, $3.25 foreign.
4 issues.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Monthly. 8 p. Paper. Free.
12 issues.

CARL SANDBURG. By Mark Van Doren. A lecture presented under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund, with a bibliography of Sandburg materials in the collections of the Library of Congress. 1969. 83 p. Paper. 50 cents.

CATALOG OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES. THIRD SERIES. Paper. Beginning with vol. 20 (1966 entries) the complete yearly catalog is $50 domestic, and prices for individual parts are increased accordingly.

Part 1. BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS, INCLUDING SERIALS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO PERIODICALS. Published in two sections beginning with vol. 20. Section 1, Current and Renewal Registrations. Section 2, Title Index.
Vol. 19, no. 1. January–June 1965. 1968. 1,369 p. $2.50.
Vol. 19, no. 2. July–December 1965. 1968. 1,295 p. $2.50.
Vol. 20, no. 1, Sections 1 and 2. January–June 1966. 1968. 1,495 p. $7.50.

Part 2. PERIODICALS.
Vol. 18. January–December 1964. 1968. 492 p. $2.
Vol. 19. January–December 1965. 1969. 449 p. $2.

Parts 3–4. DRAMAS AND WORKS PREPARED FOR ORAL DELIVERY.
Vol. 21, no. 1. January–June 1967. 1968. 99 p. $2.50.
Vol. 21, no. 2. July–December 1967. 1968. 180 p. $2.50.
Vol. 22, no. 1. January–June 1968. 1968. 92 p. $2.50.

Part 5. MUSIC. Published in two sections beginning with vol. 20. Section 1, Current and Renewal Registrations. Section 2, Author Index.
Vol. 20, no. 1, sections 1 and 2. January–June 1966. 1968. 1,481 p. $7.50.
Vol. 20, no. 2, sections 1 and 2. July–December 1966. 1968. 2,821 p. $7.50.
Vol. 21, no. 1, sections 1 and 2. January–June 1967. 1968. 1,564. $7.50.
Vol. 21, no. 2, sections 1 and 2. July–December 1967. 1968. 3,008 p. $7.50.

Part 6. MAPS AND ATLASES.
Vol. 21, no. 1. January–June 1967. 1967 [i.e. 1968] 141 p. $2.50.
Vol. 21, no. 2. July–December 1967. 1968. 95 p. $2.50.
Vol. 22, no. 1. January–June 1968. 1968. 115 p. $2.50.

Parts 7–11A. WORKS OF ART: REPRODUCTIONS OF WORKS OF ART, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DRAWINGS, PHOTOGRAPHIC WORKS, PRINTS AND PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.
Vol. 21, no. 1. January–June 1967. 1968. 173 p. $2.50.
Vol. 21, no. 2. July–December 1967. 1968. 346 p. $2.50.

Part 11B. COMMERCIAL PRINTS AND LABELS.
Vol. 21, no. 1. January–June 1967. 1967. [i.e. 1968] 59 p. $2.50.
Vol. 21, no. 2. July–December 1967. 1968. 58 p. $2.50.
Vol. 22, no. 1. January–June 1968. 1968. 57 p. $2.50.

Parts 12–13. MOTION PICTURES AND FILMSTRIPS.
Vol. 21, no. 1. January–June 1967. 1967. [i.e. 1968] 65 p. $2.50.
Vol. 21, no. 2. July–December 1967. 1968. 66 p. $2.50.
Vol. 22, no. 1. January–June 1968. 1968. 64 p. $2.50.

CATALOG OF THE 21ST NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PRINTS HELD AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS MAY 1 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 2, 1969. 1969. 16 p. Free.

CATALOGING SERVICE. Bulletin. Irregular. Paper. Free to subscribers to the Card Distribution Service.

Nos. 83–86.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS. 1968; A LIST OF BOOKS FOR PRESCHOOL THROUGH JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AGE. Compiled by Virginia Haviland and Lois B. Watt. 1969. 16 p. 15 cents.

CHINESE-ENGLISH TECHNICAL DICTIONARIES. Vol. 1, AVIATION AND SPACE. 1969. 694 p. Paper. For sale by the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, $3.

CLASSIFICATION [schedules].

Class P, Subclass PA supplement. BYZANTINE AND MODERN GREEK LITERATURE, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN LATIN LITERATURE. Reissued with supplementary pages, 1968. 24, 1 p. Paper. Card Division, 75 cents.

CONVERSION OF RETROSPECTIVE CATALOG RECORDS TO MACHINE-READABLE FORM. Prepared by the RECON Working Task Force, Henriette D. Avram, Chairman. 1969. 230 p. Paper. $2.25.

DETROIT AND VICINITY BEFORE 1900; AN ANNOTATED LIST OF MAPS. Compiled by Alberta G. Auringer-Koerner. 1968. 84 p. Paper. 45 cents.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC GENERAL BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. Paper. Single copy prices vary. Subscription for 91st Congress, 1st session, $35; $43.75 foreign.

90th Congress, 2d session. 1 cumulative issue, 3 supplements, and final issue.

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EMPLOYMENT IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Rev. ed. 1969. 11 p. Paper. Free upon request to the Personnel Office.

FACSIMILES OF RARE HISTORICAL MAPS; A LIST OF REPRODUCTIONS FOR SALE BY VARIOUS PUBLISHERS AND DISTRIBUTORS. Compiled by Walter W. Ristow. 3d ed., rev. and enl. 1968. 20 p. Paper. Free upon request to the Geography and Map Division.

GLOSSARY OF POLISH-ENGLISH METEOROLOGICAL TERMS. Compiled by Doman A. Rogoyski. 1968. 301 p. Paper. For sale by the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, $2.

HALF A CENTURY OF SOVIET SERIALS, 1917–1968; A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND UNION LIST OF SERIALS PUBLISHED IN THE USSR. Compiled by Rudolf Smits. 1968. Vol. 1, A–N. 860 p. Vol. 2, O–Z. 800 p. Cloth. $16.

HANDBOOK OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES; A SELECTIVE AND ANNOTATED GUIDE TO RECENT PUBLICATIONS. No. 30, HUMANITIES. Annual. 1968. 480 p. Cloth. For sale by the University of Florida Press, 15 W. 15th St., Gainesville, Fla. 32603, $25.

ILLINOIS; THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF STATEHOOD. An exhibition in the Library of Congress, December 3, 1968, to October 31, 1969. 1968. 58 p. Paper. 70 cents.

INFORMATION BULLETIN. Weekly. Paper. Card Division, $5 a year. Free to publicly supported libraries upon request to the Information Office.

52 issues.

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOG—BOOKS: SUBJECTS. A cumulative list of works represented by Library of Congress printed cards. Three quarterly issues and, except for years of quinquennial cumulations, an annual cumulation. Card Division, $250 a year.

Annual issue, 1967. 5,240 p. 4 vol. Cloth.

3 quarterly issues, 1968–69. Paper.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOG—MOTION PICTURES AND FILMSTRIPS. A cumulative list of works represented by Library of Congress printed cards. Three quarterly issues and, except for years of quinquennial cumulations, an annual cumulation. Paper. Card Division, $25 a year. Free to subscribers to *The National Union Catalog.*

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOG—MUSIC AND PHONORECORDS. A cumulative list of works represented by Library of Congress printed cards. A semiannual issue and, except for years of quinquennial cumulations, an annual cumulation. Paper. Card Division, $20. Free to subscribers to *The National Union Catalog.*

January–June 1968. 1968.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS IN PRINT. March 1969. 37 p. Paper. Free.

LOUISA MAY ALCOTT: A CENTENNIAL FOR LITTLE WOMEN; AN ANNOTATED, SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. Compiled by Judith C. Ullom. 1969. 91 p. Paper. 55 cents.

THE MARC PILOT PROJECT: FINAL REPORT ON A PROJECT SPONSORED BY THE COUNCIL ON LIBRARY RESOURCES, INC. Prepared by Henriette D. Avram. 1968. 183 p. Cloth. $3.50.

METAPHOR AS PURE ADVENTURE. A lecture delivered at the Library of Congress, December 4, 1967, by James Dickey. 1968. 18 p. Paper. 25 cents.

MONTHLY CHECKLIST OF STATE PUBLICATIONS. Paper. 35 cents a copy. Including separate index, $3 a year; $3.75 foreign.

12 issues and index.

MONTHLY INDEX OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS. Paper. Single copy prices vary. $23 a year, $28.75 foreign. The *Monthly Index* terminated with the May 1969 issue.

12 issues, June 1968–May 1969.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF MICROFORM MASTERS, 1968. Compiled by the Library of Congress with the cooperation of the American Library Association and the Association of Research Libraries. Paper. 369 p. Card Division, $5. Free to subscribers to *The National Union Catalog.*

THE NATIONAL UNION CATALOG. A cumulative author list representing Library of Congress printed cards and titles reported by other American libraries. Compiled by the Library of Congress with the cooperation of the Resources and Technical Services Division's Resources Committee, American Library Association. Nine monthly issues, three quarterly cumulations, and an annual cumulation. Card Division, $403 a year. In addition to all issues of *The National Union Catalog,* subscribers receive at no extra charge the separately issued *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips* and *Music and Phonorecords* catalogs; *The National Union Catalog—Register of Additional Locations;* and the *National Register of Microform Masters.*

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PRESERVATION THROUGH DOCUMENTATION; THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY. Preprint from the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress,* vol. 25, October 1968. 16 p. Paper. 25 cents.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Published as a supplement to the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress.* Paper. Single copy prices vary. $6.50 a year, including the *Annual Report;* $8.25 foreign.

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REGISTERS OF PAPERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Paper. Free upon request to the Manuscript Division.

JOHN LANSING CALLAN, JOHN CRITTENDEN WATSON. 1968. 14 p.

DAVID FOOTE SELLERS, STEPHEN B. LUCE. 1969. 15 p.

ROBERT WILSON SHUFELDT. 1969. 12 p.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Rev. ed. 1969. 4 p. Paper. Free.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR RESEARCH IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Rev. ed. 1968. 11 p. Paper. Free.

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4 issues.

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5 bimonthly issues, September 1968–July 1969.

# INDEX

*A la Carte: Selected Papers About Early Maps and Atlases,* 58
Academia Sinica, gift, 48
Accessions lists, overseas operations, 142; Eastern Africa, 12; Indonesia, 15; Pakistan, 16
Accounting Officer, vii
Acquisition of materials, 1; African program, 47; by copyright deposit, 97, 98; Law Library, 66, 106; nonpurchase, 19; Processing Department, 11–19; purchases, 17, 120; Reference Department, 39, 42–48, 106; statistics, 103–106; *see also* Accessions lists; Gift and trust funds; Gifts; National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging; Public Law 480 Program
Acquisitions and Overseas Operations, Assistant Director, ix, 14; Office of the, ix, 12–19
Adam, Adolphe, *Giselle* manuscript, 51
Adams, Ansel, gift, 19
Adams, Henry E., x, 56
Administrative Department: employment statistics, 134; management services, 72–74; officers, vii; personnel management, 75; preservation and care of the collections, 76; reorganization, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77; report, 70–78; space management, 70–72
Administrative Terminal System, 36, 77
*Adult Education Opportunities for Handicapped Persons,* 60
Aeronautics: bibliography, funds, 126; chair, funds, 122; consultant, xii
Aeronautics Section (Sci): exhibit, 58, 137; head, x
*Aerospace Medicine and Biology: A Continuing Bibliography,* 58
Aerospace Medicine and Biology Bibliography Section, 58
Aerospace Technology Division, acquisition statistics, 104
Africa: cooperation with School of African and Oriental Studies, 12; NPAC activities in East Africa, 12; P.L. 480 program activities in Cairo, 12
African Section (GR&B): acquisition activities, 47; assistant head, 47; bibliographies, 55; funds, 126; head, x; reference services, 54
Aguilera, Francisco, x
Aiken, Conrad, xii
*Air Force Scientific Research Bibliography,* 58
*Air Pollution Publications: A Selected Bibliography With Abstracts, 1966–1968,* 58
Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana, gift and trust fund, 124
Allaway, Mrs. Jean, xi
Allen, Julius W., viii, 32
Allen, Robert V., 56
American Association of Law Libraries, 62; LC Liaison Committee, 63
American Bar Association, Standing Committee on the Facilities of the Law Library of Congress, 63, 64
American-British Law Division, 66; chief, 64; officers, viii
American Colonization Society, records, 51
American Council of Learned Societies, 39; gift fund, 124
American Film Institute: cooperative program, 9, 43; gift fund, 104, 124
American Historical Association, gift fund, 124
American history: chair, 102, 122; consultants, xii; gift funds, 122, 124, 126, 128; maps, 45; preservation of source materials, 124; reproduction of manuscripts in foreign depositories, 124, 126, 128; seminar on Americana collections, 40; *see also* Presidents of the United States, papers
American Law Division (LRS), 32, 37; officers, viii
American letters, consultants, xii
American Library Association: concurrence on cataloging rules, 21; gift funds, 104, 124; MARC institutes, 4; MARC publication, 3; National Union Catalog publication project, 5, 28, 124
ALA *Rules for Filing Catalog Cards,* 30
American Paper Institute, gift funds, 6, 126
American Printing House for the Blind, 59
American Revolution Bicentennial: Commission, 5; LC Office, 5; Programs, Coordinator, vii; study of foreign sources, 55
American Security Council, gift fund, 126
American Society of International Law, 62
American Thought and Culture, joint doctoral program, LC and George Washington University, 40; funds, 128

Americana collections, seminar on, 40

*Amos and Andy,* 44

Anagnost, Catherine, 64

Angell, Richard S., ix

*Anglo-American Cataloging Rules,* 21

Anglo-American Law Reading Room, 65, 66, 67

*Antarctic Bibliography,* 58

Applebaum, Edmond L., ix, 14

Appropriations, 1, 8, 73, 118, 120; purchase statistics, 104

Architect of the Capitol: appropriations, 1, 74, 118; budget requests, 8; buildings maintenance, 74

Archive of Folk Song: automation, 53; head, x; preservation project, 50; purchases, 45; reader and reference services, 57

Archives of the American Psychological Association, gift fund, 126

Arendt, Hannah, gift, 19

Ariadne Foundation, Inc., gift fund, 126

Arkansas Rehabilitation Center, 60

Armenian collection, 48; funds for, 128

Arms Control and Disarmament Bibliography Section (GR&B); head, x; reference services, 54

Arner, Frederick B., viii, 33

Arno Publishing, Inc., gift fund, 126

Asher, A., and Company, gift, 47

*Aspects of Intellectual Ferment and Dissent in the Soviet Union,* 56

Assistant Librarian of Congress, vii, 5; at International Congress on Archives, 13; at meetings in Europe on shared cataloging, 13; *see also* Hamer, Mrs. Elizabeth E.

Association of Research Libraries, gift fund, 126

Atiyeh, George N., x

Australia: archives and manuscripts, 55; NPAC program, 13; party to Universal Copyright Convention, 94; survey of literature in LC, 47

Austria, NPAC program, 13, 14

Automation: book purchasing activities, 11, 17; catalog cards, 4, 11, 23–26, 78; cooperation with other libraries, 3, 29, 40; Exchange and Gift Division activities, 18; Geography and Map Division, 4, 40, 52; in control of serials, 29; in personnel records, 76; in printing, 26, 74; Reference Department activities, 52; use by LRS, 36–38; *see also* Data Processing Office; Information Systems Office; MARC; and Technical Processes Research Office

Automation in Federal Map Libraries, Conference on, 4, 40, 52

Avram, Henriette D., 3

Awards, 76; Distinguished Service, 61; for publications, 6

Babine, Alexis V., bequest, 104, 122

Baker, William O., xiii

Ball, Dudley B., x

Barcus, Thomas R., ix

Barker, Ernest C., vii

Barrett, Representative William A., 84

Basler, Roy P., x, 42

Bayh, Senator Birch, 84

Bead, Charles C., ix

Beal, Edwin G., Jr., x

Beckmann, Mrs. Max, gift, 44

Beethoven Association, 124

Belgium, NPAC program, 13

Belgrade, NPAC center, 14

Benjamin, William Evarts, gift fund, 104, 122

Berg, Alban, 41

Berne Copyright Convention, 92, 96

Berry, Paul L., ix, 42, 70

Bibliographical Center for Research, Rocky Mountain Region, 26

Bibliographies: consultants, xii; Ghana, 74; Reference Department, 53–58; statistics, 114; U.S.S.R., 48; Yugoslavia, gift fund, 124

Bibliography and Reference Correspondence Section (GR&B), head, x

*Bibliography on Snow, Ice, and Frozen Ground,* 53

Binding and repair of materials, 76; statistics, 117

Binding Office, 76; Officer, vii

BIRPI, 93, 94

Bitting Collection of Gastronomy, 51

Blaine, James G., papers, 44

Blancheri, Howard A., vii

Blind and physically handicapped, services to, 59–61; appropriations, 118, 120; employment statistics, 134; gift and trust funds, 102, 122, 128, 130; statistics, 1, 116; *see also* Books for the blind; and Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Bollingen Foundation, Inc., gift fund, 126

Book Preparation Section (Preserv), 76

Books and pamphlets: acquisition appropriations, 118, 120; acquisition statistics, 1, 104; copyright cases, 88, 90, 91; copyright registrations, deposits, and transfers, 81, 82, 97, 98; growth of book collection, 42; LC's collections, additions and total, 103; microfilms and microfilming, 104, 117; preservation and care, 117

*Books for Junior College Libraries,* funds, 124

Books for the blind: LC collections, additions and total, 1, 9, 103, 104, 105, 116; *see also* Blind and physically handicapped, services to

Borgeson, Earl C., 63

Bowker (R. R.) Company, gift funds, 122, 126

Bowman, James R., ix
Bowman, Wallace D., viii
Boyd, Julian P., xiii
Brademas, Representative John, vi
Bradshaw, Mrs. Lillian, xiii
Bray, Robert S., ix, 61
Brazil, NPAC operations in, 15
Breitenbach, Edgar, x, xi
Bridge, Peter H., ix
Brittle Books Project; *see* Preservation Microfilming Office
Broderick, John C., x
Bryant, Douglas, xiii
Budget Officer, vii
Buildings and Grounds Division, departmental reorganization, 74
Buildings Management Office, 72; officers, vii, 74
Buildings of the Library: appropriations, 8, 118; maintenance, 74; space acquisitions, 71; space occupied (table), 71
Bulgaria, NPAC program, 12, 13, 21, 43
Burkhardt, Frederick H., xiii
Butterfield, Lyman H., xiii

Cable antenna television systems (CATV), 80, 81, 84, 91
Cagle, Fred R., xiii
Caldwell, George H., x
Canada, NPAC program, 13
Canadian Defence Research Board, gift fund, 126
Cannon, Senator Howard W., vi
Capote, Truman, gift, 18
Card Automated Reproduction and Distribution System, 11, 23, 25
Card Division: automation, 23–26; officers, ix; training, 75; *see also* Catalog cards
CARDS, 11, 23, 25
*Carl Sandburg*, bibliography, 54
Carlton, Robert G., 56
Carneal, Robert B., x
Carnegie Corporation of New York, gift fund, 104, 122, 126
Carpenter, Richard A., viii
Carroll, James D., 33
Cartography, consultant, xii
Cary, George D., vii
Catalog cards, 4, 11, 12; appropriations, 118, 120; automation, 11, 23; distribution, 23–26, 83, 110, 111, 118, 120; filming, 78; for children's literature, 11, 22; for serials, 28; preassignment of numbers, 26; printing and reprinting, 24, 112; proofsheet service, 26; sales statistics, 25, 26; "7 series," 4, 24; *see also* Card Division; Catalogs, card; and MARC
Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division, 27; officers, ix; *see also* Catalogs, card; and *National Union Catalog*
*Catalog of Copyright Entries*, 83
Cataloging: 11, 20–30; authority records, 29; cooperative, 21; instruction, 11, 23, 75; maps, 40, 52; proofsheet service, 26; Rare Book Division, 51; serials, 28; statistics, 107, 108; *see also* Catalog cards; MARC; National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging; and *National Union Catalog*
Cataloging, Assistant Director, ix; Office of the, ix, 20–23
Cataloging Division (Cop) 84; officers, viii
Cataloging Instruction Office, 23, 75
*Cataloging Service*, 21
Catalogs, book, 27; cassette-book titles, 59; map, 52; science reference collection, 52; see also *National Union Catalog*
Catalogs, card, 27, 29, 83; statistics, 27, 108; *see also* Cataloging; and National Union Catalog
Catton, Bruce, xii
Center for Research Libraries, P.L. 480 program, 15, 16
Center for the Coordination of Foreign Manuscript Copying, 55, 126; head, x
Central Services Division, 73, 74; officers, vii
Ceylon, P.L. 480 program and acquisitions, 15, 16, 50, 77
Chapin, Katherine Garrison, xii
Charpentier, Arthur A., 64
Chief Internal Auditor, vii
Children's Book Section, 47; head, x, 55; publications, 55; reader and reference services, 54
Children's books: acquisitions through NPAC, 47; subject headings to, 22
*Children's Books—1968*, 55
Childs, James B., xii, 55
Chinese and Korean Section (Orien): acquisition activities, 48; head, x, 48
Chinese materials: acquisitions, 14, 40, 47; anniversary of collection, 10; organization, 130; Taiwan national bibliography, 48; *see also* Orientalia Division
Christiansen, Hugo W., ix
Clagett, Mrs. Helen L., viii, 62
Clapp (Verner W.) Publication Fund, 132
Clarke, Gertrude, 41
Classification: fiction in English, 11, 22; law and legal materials, 22, 63, 67, 68; statistics, 107, 109; *see also* Dewey Decimal Classification
Classification schedules: evaluation by Technical Processes Research Office, 29; law and legal materials, 22, 63, 67, 68

Clay, Henry, acquisitions concerning, 17
Cleveland, Grover, papers on microfilm, 78
Clift, David H., xiii
Cline, Howard F., x, 56
Coffin, Lewis C., viii, 62; *see also* Law Librarian
Cohelan, Representative Jeffery, 84
Cold Regions Bibliography Section (Sci), 58; head, x
Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, 53
Cole, Fred C., xiii
Colfax papers, microfilms, 78
Collections Maintenance Office, 77; Officer, vii
Collections of the Library, 42–52; statistics, 1, 42, 45, 59, 68, 103, 109
Columbia University, P.L. 480 program, 15
Committees: American Bar Association's Standing Committee on the Facilities of the Law Library of Congress, 63, 64; Federal Library, 40, 72, 74, 126, 128; LC Liaison Committee of the American Association of Law Libraries, 62, 63; Librarian's Liaison, xiii; Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise, xi; To Select Prints for Purchase Under the Pennell Fund, xi, 44; *see also* Congress, committees
Compagnie d'Entreprises et de Gestion, film deposit, 9
Computer programs, copyright case, 86
Concerts, 41; funds, 102, 122, 128, 130; list, 139
Conference of Regional Librarians, for the blind, 60
Conference on Automation in Federal Map Libraries, 4, 40, 52
Conference on Latin American history, funds, 124
Congress (U.S.) bills microfilmed, 78; *see also* Legislation relating to the Library
Congress, House Committees: Banking and Currency, 38; Education and Labor, 2; Foreign Affairs, 33; House Administration, 38; Science and Astronautics, 34
Congress, Joint Committee on the Library, vi
Congress, Senate Committees: Foreign Relations, 33; Interior and Insular Affairs, 34; Judiciary Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights, 80; Labor and Public Welfare, 2, 33, 34; Select Committee on Small Business, 34
Congress, services to: Law Library, 64; Legislative Reference Service, 31–38; Reference Department, 56
Congressional Reference Division (LRS), 32, 34; chief, viii
*A Congressional White Paper on National Policy for the Environment,* 34
Consultants: funds, 102, 122, 124, 130; honorary, xii; poetry in English, xii, 102; Spanish and Portuguese literature (gift fund), 122
Contemporary Prints Fund, 104
Contracting and Procurement Office (Adm), 73; Officer, vii
Coolidge, Calvin, papers on microfilm, 78
Coolidge, Elizabeth Sprague, gift fund, 122, 126; *see also* Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation
Coolidge Auditorium: concerts, readings, lectures, and dramatic programs, 41, 139–141
Cooper, Senator John Sherman, vi
Coordinator of American Revolution Bicentennial Programs, vii
Coordinator of Information Systems, vii
Copyright: cable antenna television systems (CATV), 80, 81, 84; court cases, 85–92; deposits, 83, 97, 105; fees, 81, 98, 99; international developments, 92–94; registrations, 81–83, 96, 97; renewals, 81, 82; transfers, 19, 44, 83, 98
*Copyright for Musical Compositions,* 83
Copyright laws: bills pending and passed, 84; extension, 80; revision of U.S. copyright law, 80
Copyright Office: acquisition statistics, 104, 105; appropriations, 118, 119, 120; employment statistics, 134; officers, vii; official publications, 83; preservation program, 78; reference search activity, 83; relocation, 72, 77, 79; report, 79–99
Cornell University, P.L. 480 program, 15
Council on Library Resources, grants, 4, 16, 27, 40, 77, 104, 126, 132
Cragun, John W., 64
Crawford, John C., ix
Croneberger, Robert B., Jr., ix
Crouch, William H., viii, 64
Custer, Benjamin A., ix
Czechoslovakia: acquisitions from, 48; 50th anniversary exhibit, 56; NPAC program, 12, 13, 21, 43

Daiker, Virginia, x
Damrosch, Walter, papers, 44
Darío, Rubén, first edition, 46
Data Processing Office, 70, 72, 77; officers, vii
*Day and Dream,* 44
Decimal classification, 11, 23; statistics, 107
Decimal Classification Division, chief, 23; officers, ix
Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee, 23
Defense Research Division: acquisition statistics, 104; officers, ix
De Garmo, Mary Turner, 59
De Kooning, Willem, 43
Delougaz, Mrs. Nathalie, ix

Denmark, NPAC program, 13
Deputy Librarian of Congress, vii; at meetings in Frankfurt and Tokyo, 13
Derenberg, Walter J., 93
Descriptive Cataloging Division, 11, 20, 22; officers, ix
*Detroit and Vicinity Before 1900,* 58
Detroit Institute of Arts, exhibit, 7
Dewey Decimal Classification, 11, 23; in MARC program, 23
*Dewey Decimal Classification*: editor, ix; funds, 128; 17th and 18th editions, 23; 10th abridged edition, 23
Dewton, Johannes L., ix
Dickey, James, xii
*Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions,* 36
Dingell, Representative John D., 84
*Directory of Information Resources in the United States: General Toxicology,* 58
*Directory of Library Sources for the Blind and Physically Handicapped,* 60
Dirksen, Senator Everett M., 84, 85
Disbursing Officer, vii
*Dissertation Abstracts,* index to, 22, 130
Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, 59–61; chief, 61; officers, ix; *see also* Blind and physically handicapped, services to; and Books for the blind
DBPH *News,* 61
Dix, William S., xiii
Doctoral program; *see* American Thought and Culture
Documents Expediting Project, 18; gift fund, 126
Dodge, William R., ix
Doolittle papers, microfilm, 78
Dows, Olin, gift, 101
Dramatic compositions: copyright registrations, deposits, and transfers, 82, 97, 98
Dramatic readings and performances, list, 140
*Dry Goods Economist,* microfilming of, 52
Dunne, Mrs. Elizabeth K., viii
Dunnebacke, Charlotte C., 64
Duplicating Unit (Manag Serv), statistics, 74
Dwyer, Francis X., 69

Early American Architecture Collection, 78
East Europe: acquisitions, 48; holdings on, 39; *see also* Slavic and Central European Division; and Slavic collections
*The East Indiaman,* 59
East-West Center, P.L. 480 program, 15
Eberhart, Richard, xii
Economics Division (LRS), 32; officers, viii
Eddins, Duard M., vii, 70
Editing and Publishing Section (Cop), 84
Edlund, Paul E., ix
Education and Public Welfare Division (LRS), 33; officers, viii
Edwards (J. W.) Publishers, Inc., gift fund, 126
Einhorn, Nathan R., ix
Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation, Inc., 52
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation, concerts, 41, 139, 140; *see also* Coolidge, Elizabeth Sprague, gift fund
Ellinger, Werner B., 64
Ellison, Ralph, xii
Elson (Louis C.) Memorial Fund, 41, 122; lecture, 141
Employee Relations Officer, vii
Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation, 10
Engelhard, Mrs. Charles William, Jr., vi, 9, 101; *see also* Jane Engelhard Fund
English bibliography, consultant, xii
English literature, consultant, xii
Environmental Policy Division, officers, viii
European Law Division, 62, 63, 67; officers, viii
Examining Division (Cop), 83; officers, viii
Exchange and Gift Division, 17, 50, 83; officers, ix
Exchange programs, 12, 17, 19; legal and court publications, 63; statistics, 105
Executive Assistant to the Librarian, vii
Exhibition Service Fund, 126
Exhibits, 6; HABS, 6; list, 135–138; loans for exhibits prepared outside of LC, 7, 138; papermaking, 6; traveling, 6; Walt Whitman, 9
Exhibits Office, 6; Officer, vii

*Facsimiles of Rare Historical Maps: a List of Reproductions for Sale by Various Publishers and Distributors,* third edition, 58
Fano, Robert Mario, xiii
Far Eastern Law Division, 63; chief, viii
Federal Bar Association, 64
Federal Editors Association, awards from, 6
Federal Library Committee: funds, 126, 128; records, 74; space adjustments, 72; task force on automation, 40
Federal Republic of Germany: agreement on film preservation, 50; book deposit law, 12; children's books, 47; NPAC program, 12, 13, 14
Federal vital records program, 75
Feinberg (Charles E.) Walt Whitman Collection, 8, 39, 44; exhibit, 135
Feinstone, Sol, gift, 44
Fern, Alan M., x
Fessenden papers, microfilms, 78
Fields, Mrs. Gladys O., vii
Fields, W. C., vaudeville scripts, 44

Films; *see* Motion pictures
Finance: budget, 73; copyright fees, 81, 98, 99; fees and other receipts returned to the Treasury, 1; funds transferred, 2, 73, 118, 120; pay raise, 73; sale of catalog cards and technical publications, 110, 111; statistics, 91, 120–134; *see also* Appropriations
Financial Management Office, 72, 73; officers, vii
Fine arts: copyright cases, 85, 87, 88, 89, 91; copyright registrations, deposits, and transfers, 81, 82, 97, 98; funds, 122, 124
Finland: acquisitions from, 128; NPAC program, 13
Finlandia Foundation, Inc., gift fund, 128
Finley, Elliott C., vii
Finzi, John Charles, ix
First Japan-U.S. Conference on Libraries and Information Science in Higher Education, in Tokyo, 13
Florence, NPAC center, 14
Foley, Merton J., vii
Ford, Representative Gerald R., 84
Ford Foundation, gift fund, 104, 128
Fordham, Jefferson B., xi
Foreign Affairs Division (LRS), 33; officers, viii
Forest Press, Inc., gift fund, 128
France, NPAC program, 13, 14
Franklin, Benjamin: acquisitions concerning, 17; autograph letter, 44
Freeman, George C., Jr., 64
Freitag, Ruth S., x
Fremont, John C., acquisitions concerning, 17
French Section (Shared Cat), 21
Friedel, Representative Samuel N., vi, 101
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, gift funds, 101, 104, 122, 128
Friends of the Library of Congress, 9
Frohne, Vincent, 41
Frost, Robert, acquisitions concerning, 17
Fulbright, Senator J. W., 85
Funkhouser, Ray R., xi

Gallagher, Marian G., 63
Gallozzi, Charles, ix
Garfield, James A., papers, 51
Garvey, Gerald T., vii
Gellner, Charles R., viii, 33
General Counsel: Copyright, viii; LC, viii, 62
*General Information on Copyright,* 83
General Reference and Bibliography Division: exhibits, 136; officers, x; reader and reference services, 53, 114
Geography, chair, 124
Geography and Map Division: acquisitions, 46; automation activities, 3, 40, 52; microfilming, 51; officers, x; organization and maintenance of the collections, 51; reader and reference services, 57, 114; relocation, 51, 72
George Washington University, joint doctoral program with LC, 40; funds, 128
German Democratic Republic, NPAC program, 13
Germany; *see* Federal Republic of Germany; and German Democratic Republic
Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation, 41, 104, 124, 130, 139; special consultant to, 41
Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund, 41, 124, 130, 140
*Ghana: A Guide to Official Publications, 1872–1968,* 55, 74
Gift and trust funds, 41, 101, 104, 120, 122–133
Gifts, 18, 44, 45, 47, 48; forms of, vi; statistics, 105
Ginader, George H., xiii
Glasgow, Richard E., viii
Goff, Frederick R., x
Goldman, Abe A., viii
Goodling, Representative George A., 84
Goodrum, Charles A., viii
Goodwin, Thomas C., Jr., x
Goudy, Frederick W., collection of typography, 52
Government agencies: transfers from, 19, 104, 105; transfers of funds from, 118, 120
Government and General Research Division (LRS), 33, 37; officers, viii
*Government Document Bibliography,* 55
Government document bibliography, consultant, xii
Government Printing Office: Library Branch, xi; Linotron, 26; *see also* Public Printer
Government (U.S.) publications, copyright cases, 86
Government (U.S.) Publications Bibliographic Project, 18
Graves, Mortimer, P.L. 480 program study, 16
Griffin, Charles C., 56
Gross, Robert V., xi
Grzybowski, Kazimierz, 56
Guggenheim (Daniel) Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., 122
*Guide to Bibliographies of Government Publications,* 55
*Guide to the History of Cartography,* 58
*A Guide to the Study of the United States of America,* supplement, 54; funds, 130
Gulbenkian (Calouste) Foundation, gift fund, 48, 104, 128
Gwinn, Thomas E., x

Haas, Warren J., xiii
The Hague, NPAC center, 14
Haines, Edmund, 41
Hall (G. K.) & Co., gift fund, 128
Hamer, Mrs. Elizabeth E., vii, xi; *see also* Assistant Librarian
*Handbook of Latin American Studies:* editor, x; No. 30 and No. 31, 56
*Handbook of Middle American Indians,* vols. 11, 12, 56
Hanks, Nymphus C., bequest, 122
Harmon Foundation, gift, 44
Harrison, Benjamin, papers on microfilm, 78
Hart, Senator Philip A., 84
Harvey, Representative James, vi
Haviland, Virginia, x
Health, Education, and Welfare, U.S. Department of, funds transferred from, 2, 73, 118
Hebraic Section (Orien), head, x; *see also* Israel
Heelen, Hugh M., viii
Hefty, Georgella C., ix
Hegeman, Annie-May, 124
Heineman Foundation, gift fund, 104, 128
Hemingway, Ernest, copyright case, 86
Henderson, Ralph L., x
Henshaw, Francis H., ix
Herring, Pendleton, xiii
Hess, Robert W., x
Hevelius, Johannes, first edition, 47
Higher Education Act of 1965, Title II–C, 2, 15, 42, 73, 118; acquisition statistics, 104; *see also* National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging
Hilb, Horace F., x
Hilker, Helen-Anne, vii
Hispanic Foundation: automation, 53; exhibits, 136; gift funds, 102, 122, 128; newspapers on microfilm, 46; officers, x; publications, 56; Publications Fund, 132; reader and reference services, 114
Hispanic Law Division, 67, 68; chief, viii, 62
Hispanic Publications, Assistant Director for, x
Hispanic Society Room, gift funds, 122, 124
Historic American Buildings Survey, 78; automation, 53; exhibit, 6, 57, 135; transfer to safety film, 50
History, consultants, xii; *see also* American history
Hobbs, Cecil C., x
Holmes, Donald C., xii
Holmes, Robert R., ix, 63
Hope, A. D., 47
Horecky, Paul L., x
Houghton, Arthur, Jr., vi, xii, 5, 9, 101
Housman, A. E., acquisitions concerning, 17
Howard, Joseph H., ix
*Hoy,* 46
Hsia, Mrs. Gloria, ix
Hsia, Tao-tai, viii
Hubbard, Gertrude M., bequest, 101, 104, 120, 122
Humanities, consultant, xii
Huntington, Archer M., gift fund, 104, 121, 122, 124
Hutchison, Robert W., vii, 70

Illinois: The Sesquicentennial of Statehood, exhibit, 7, 135
*Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals,* 63
*Index to the James K. Polk Papers,* 51
Indiana University, P.L. 480 program, 15
India: acquisitions from, 16; P.L. 480 program, 15, 16, 50, 77, 128
Indic Cataloging Fund, 104
Indonesia: acquisitions from 16; P.L. 480 program, 14, 15, 16, 50, 128
Information Officer, vii
Information Resources Information System, 52
Information Systems Office, 4, 20, 30, 36, 52; Coordinator, vii; *see also* Automation; and MARC
Inter-American Bar Association, 62
Internal Revenue Service, DBPH cooperation with, 60
International Association of Law Libraries, 62
International Association of Music Libraries, Eighth Congress, 41
International Congress on Archives, in Madrid, 13
International cooperation: copyright agreements and conventions, 92–95; exchanges, 18, 19, 105; *see also* National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging; and Public Law 480 Program
*International Copyright Protection,* 83
International Federation of Library Associations, meeting in Frankfurt, 13
International Music Council, Sixth Congress, 41
International Organizations Section, head, x
Interpretive Projects Officer, vii
*Introduction to Braille Music Transcription,* 59
IRIS, 52
Islamic Archaeology, consultant, xii
Israel: acquisitions from, 16; Cataloging Fund, 104; P.L. 480 program, 15, 16, 50, 128
Italy, NPAC program, 13, 14

Jabbour, Alan, x
Jackson, John C., viii
James, Jerry R., ix
James Madison Memorial Building, 8, 71

Jane Engelhard Fund, 132; *see also* Engelhard, Mrs. Charles William, Jr.
Jann, Edmund C., viii
Japan: NPAC program, 13, 14, 48; U.S. conference, 13
Japanese materials, acquisitions, 48
Japanese Section (Orien), head, x
Jay, Donald F., 14, 63
Jayson, Lester S., viii
Jefferson, Thomas, papers, 51
Jessee, John T., vii
Johnston, Warren R., viii
Joiner, Harvey H., Jr., vii
Joint Committee on the Library, members, vi
Jordan, Senator B. Everett, vi
Joseph, Anna A., vii
Jospey (Maxwell and Anne) Foundation, gift funds, 128
Just Before the War, exhibit, 135
Jwaideh, Zuhair E., viii

Kahler, Mrs. Mary Ellis, ix
Kahn, Mrs. Joan F., gift, 101
Kaminstein, Abraham L., vii, 94; *see also* Register of Copyrights
Kantor, MacKinlay, xii
Karsner, Loran P., ix
Kemble, Fanny, journal, 44
Kennedy, David M., vi, 101
Kennedy, Robert F., tapes of assassination, 45
Kent, George O., x
Kenyon, Carleton W., viii, 69
Knight, Douglas M., 2
Knight, John, gift fund, 128
Knowlton, John D., x
Knox, Frank, recording of speeches, 50
Kominski, John J., viii
Koussevitzky (Serge) Music Foundation, 41, 122, 128, 139
Krutch, Joseph Wood, xii
Kuiper, John B., x
Kulp, Leslie A., x
Kuroda, Andrew Y., x
Kuttner, Stephan George, xii

LACAP, 15
LaHood, Charles G., Jr., vii
Land, Robert H., x
Lange, Dorothea, 43
Langston, Julian, vi
Latin America: acquisitions program, 14, 15; publications on, 56; *see also* Hispanic Foundation
*Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature*, 56
Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Program, 15
*Latin American Newspapers in United States Libraries: A Union List*, 56
Law, classification schedule, 22, 67, 68
Law Librarian, viii, 62, 63, 64; Associate, viii, 63, 69
Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C., 64
Law Library: acquisition activities, 63, 66, 106; acquisition statistics, 104; appropriations, 67, 118, 120; Capitol branch, 64, 65, 114; employment statistics, 134; officers, viii, 69; organization of the collections, 67; processing activities, 63, 67, 68; professional activities, 62–64; reader and reference services, 1, 64–66, 114; report, 62–69; services to Congress, 64, 114; status of collections, 68
Lazerow, Samuel, ix
Leavitt, Donald L., x
Lectures: copyright registrations, deposits, and transfers, 82, 97, 98; list, 140; literary rights, 89
LeGear, Clara E., xii
Legislation relating to the Library: appropriations, 1, 118; copyright, 80, 84; National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, 2, 84
Legislative Liaison Officer, vii
Legislative Reference Service: acquisition statistics, 104; appropriations, 118, 120; automation, 30, 36–38; bibliographic services, 35; employment statistics, 134; indexing vocabulary, 30; information kits, 35; inquiries and research, 1, 31; officers, viii; reference services, 34; report, 31–38; research services, 32–34; services to Congress, 1, 31–38, 75; space adjustments, 71; task forces on future needs, 38
*Legislative Status Report*, 37, 38
Lembo, Mrs. Rose V., viii
Lethbridge, Mrs. Mary C., vii
Levine, Arthur J., viii
Librarian, Office of the: employment statistics, 134; officers, vii
Librarian of Congress, vii; at European NPAC centers, 13; at meeting of International Federation of Library Associations, Frankfurt, 13; authority given by the Higher Education Act, 2; ex officio member of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, 5; member of proposed National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, 2; presentation of award, 61; secretary of Trust Fund Board, vi, 101

Librarian's Liaison Committees, xiii
Libraries: bills to establish National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, 2; funds for, 2; report of National Advisory Commission on, 2
*Libraries at Large: Tradition, Innovation, and the National Interest,* 2
*Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects:* funds, 126; sales, 110
Library Services Division (LRS), 32, 35; officers, viii
Library Station in the Capitol, head, x
Lichtenwanger, William J., x
Lincoln, Abraham: acquisition concerning, 17; *see also* Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana
Lindberg (Otto G.) Foundation, gift fund, 104, 128
Lindbergh, Charles A., xii
Linder, Mrs. Dorothy A., viii
Littell, Mrs. Robert, gift, 44
Livingston, Helen E., viii
Loan Division, 26; automation, 53; officers, x; reader and reference services, 53, 114
Loeffler, Elise Fay, bequest, 128
London, NPAC center, 14
Longworth (Nicholas) Foundation, 122
Lorenz, John G., vii; *see also* Deputy Librarian of Congress
Louchheim (Katie and Walter) Fund, 41, 128
*Louisa May Alcott: A Centennial for "Little Women,"* 55
Luce, Clare Boothe, gift fund, 128; papers, 128
Luce, Henry R., gift fund, 128

McCabe, Charles E., x
McCannon, Mrs. Marjorie G., viii
McCarthy, Stephen A., xiii
McClellan, Delmar W., vii
McClellan, Senator John L., 80, 84, 85
McCloskey, Robert G., xi
MacConomy, Edward N., Jr., x
McCormick, Adoreen M., vii
McDonough, John, 54
McEwan, James G., viii
McFarland, Marvin W., x
McGowan, Frank M., ix
Machine Readable Catalog Project; *see* MARC
Maddox, Jerald Curtis, x
Madison, James, acquisitions concerning, 17
Magnus, Mrs. Jennifer M., ix
Maheux, Roland C., x
Mail and Shipping Unit (Card Div), 26
Main Reading Room, automated book catalog, 53
Malin, Mrs. Laura, ix
Malone, Dumas, xii
Malta, party to Universal Copyright Convention, 94
Management Services, Assistant Director, vii, 70; Office of the, vii, 72–75
Manpower Utilization Office, Chief, vii
Mansell Information Publishing, Ltd., Robinson award to, 27
Manuscript Division: chief, 54; exhibits, 136; holdings, 51; officers, x; preservation activities, 51; reader and reference services, 54, 55, 114
Manuscript Reading Room, 77; reader and reference services, 54
Manuscripts: acquisitions, 44, 130; foreign copying program, 55, 124, 126, 128; gift funds, 101, 130; LC's collection, additions and total, 1, 103; organization and maintenance of the collections, 48–52; preservation and repair, 117; training in use of, 55; see also *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections;* and Presidents of the United States
Maps: acquisitions, 46; automated cataloging, 3, 52; copyright registrations, deposits, and transfers, 82, 97, 98; gift funds, 126, 128; LC's collection, additions and total, 1, 45, 103; microfilming, 51; processing project, 51; restoration and repair, 7, 117; *see also* Geography and Map Division
MARC, 3, 20; conversion of retrospective records, 4; Dewey Decimal numbers, 23; Distribution Service, 3, 20; Editorial Office, 20, head, ix; funds for publication and sales, 126, 132; Main Reading Room book catalog, 53; map cataloging, 3, 52; science and technology materials, 52, 53; sort program, 30; *see also* Automation
*MARC Manuals Used by the Library of Congress,* 3
*MARC Pilot Project: Final Report on a Project Sponsored by the Council on Library Resources, Inc.,* 3
Marley, S. Branson, Jr., x
Martin, Col. Lawrence, 45
Marwick, Lawrence, x
Mason, Leroy W., vii
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Sensory Aids Evaluation and Development Center, 59
Matsumoto, Hisao, ix
Mayer, Gretel, ix
Mearns, David C., xii; gift fund, 104, 130
*Meet the Press,* recordings, 45, 50
Melish, John, maps, 17, 45
Mellon, Paul, gift fund, 104, 130
Metz, Mrs. Jean B., ix
Michener, James, gift, 18
Microfilm Reading Room: additions to collection, 46; reader and reference services, 55; supervisor, xi
*Microfilming Clearing House Bulletin,* 27

Microfilms and microfilming: catalog cards, 78; Congressional bills, 78; copyright applications, 78, 84; deteriorating books, 78; foreign manuscript copying, 55, 124–129; government publications, 78; in preserving LC collections, 48–52; LC records, 74; LC's collections, additions and total, 1, 49, 103; manuscript collections, 51, 78; maps, 51; music, 50; newspapers and serials, 16, 46, 48, 49, 52, 77, 78, 103; preservation statistics, 117; Preservation Microfilming Office, 77; Presidential papers, 51, 77, 118, 119, 120; register of microform masters, 78; *see also* Center for the Coordination of Foreign Manuscript Copying

Millay, Edna St. Vincent, acquisitions concerning, 17

Miller, Dayton C., bequest, 104, 122

Miller, Nancy E., 63

Monroe, James, papers, 51

*Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications,* 18

*Monthly Checklist of State Publications,* 18

*Monthly Index of Russian Accessions,* 6

Moore, Alvin, Jr., ix

Moore, Ann Leslie, gift fund, 130

Moore, Marianne, xii

Moore, Merrill, papers, 130

Moore, Waldo H., viii

Morrisey, Mrs. Marlene D., vii

Motion Picture Section (P&P): acquisitions, 43; head, x; reference services, 57

Motion pictures: about LC, 10; acquisitions, 39, 43, 104; agreement with Friedrich Wilhelm Murnau Foundation, 50; American Film Institute agreement, gift fund, 9, 43, 124; copyright cases, 85, 88, 89, 90, 92; copyright registrations, deposits, and transfers, 9, 43, 81, 82, 97, 98; George Marshall Collection, 43; LC's collections, additions and total, 1, 103; nitrate film, 49, 50, 117, 132; organization of the collections, 50; preservation, 43, 49, 72, 104, 117; reference services, 57; screenings, 140; storage and preservation, 50

*Motion Pictures and Filmstrips,* cumulation, 28

Mumford, L. Quincy, vi, vii, xi; *see also* Librarian of Congress

Mumford, Lewis, xii

Murnau (Friedrich Wilhelm) Foundation, agreement on film preservation, 50

Murphy, Charles S., 64

Murphy, William D., 63

Music: acquisitions, 45; automation, 53; braille music publication, 59; chair, 102; copyright cases, 90, 92; copyright registrations, deposits, and transfers, 81, 82, 97, 98; gift funds, 101, 102, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130; LC's collection, additions and total, 1, 45, 50, 103; lecture, 41, 141; organization and maintenance of the collections, 50; preservation, 50; *see also* Concerts; and Recordings

*Music and Phonorecords,* cumulation, 28

Music Division, automation, 53; exhibits, 137; gift and trust funds, 41; officers, x; preservation activities, 50; reader and reference services, 56, 114; services for Congress, 56

Myers, William C., vii

NBC Radio, gift of tapes, 45

Nairobi, acquisitions center, 13, 14

National Advisory Commission on Libraries, report, 2

National Agricultural Library: cooperative automation programs, 3; P.L. 480 program, 15, 16; reference services, 58; shared cataloging, 21

National Air Pollution Control Administration, 58

National Archives, 55

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, 2, 84

*National Directory of Latin Americanists,* 53, 56

National Educational Television, 43

National Endowment for the Humanities, conference, 54

National Federation of Music Clubs, addition to Folk Music Archive, 45

*National Guides to Law Libraries in Western Europe,* 62

National libraries: cooperation on automation programs, 3; P.L. 480 program, 15, 16; *see also* National Agricultural Library and National Library of Medicine

National Libraries Task Force on Automation and Other Cooperative Services, 3

National Library for the Blind, gift fund, 122

National Library of Medicine: P.L. 480 program, 15, 16; publication, 58; shared cataloging, 21

National Press Club, gift of tapes, 45

National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging, 11, 12–15, 21, 43; center in Tokyo, 48; children's books, 47; funds, 2, 118; participating countries, 13; statistics, 14

National Referral Center for Science and Technology, 52, 58

*National Register of Microform Masters,* 26, 78

National Science Foundation, Office of Antarctic Programs, 58

National Science Research Data Processing and Information Retrieval System, 84

National Serials Data Program, funds, 130

National Union Catalog, 26; statistics, 108

*National Union Catalog,* 27; gift funds, 104, 124, 126; quinquennial cumulation of, 12, 28; sales, 110
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections: gift funds, 126; statistics, 108
*National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections:* sales, 110; sixth volume, 27
National Union Catalog Publications Project, 28
National Urban League, Southern Regional Office, collection, 51
Natural Resources Division (LRS), 34; officers, viii
Naval Historical Foundation, gift fund, 130
Near East: archives, 55; P.L. 480 acquisitions, 16, 17
Near East Section (Orien), head, x
Near Eastern and African Law Division, 63, 67; chief, viii
Near Eastern Bibliography, consultant, xii
Near Eastern history, consultant, xii
*The Negro in the United States,* 54
Nelson Associates, Inc., report on handicapped reader preferences, 60
Nemerov, Howard, xii
Nepal, P.L. 480 program, 15, 16, 50, 77
Netherlands, NPAC program, 13, 14
*New Serial Titles,* 29; gift fund, 126; sales, 110
New York Public Library: cooperative microfilming program, 52; P.L. 480 program, 15
New Zealand: materials in Great Britain, 55; NPAC program, 13
*News From the Center,* 55
Newspapers: acquisitions, 46, 48; Chinese, 130; foreign newspaper storage, 49, 77; LC's collection, additions and total, 1, 103; microfilm and microfilming, 16, 46, 48, 49, 50, 77, 103, 117
*Newspapers Currently Received and Permanently Retained in the Library of Congress,* 55
*Newspapers on Microfilm,* seventh edition, 26
Nichols, Roy F., xii
Nimmer, Melville, 93
Niver, Kemp, 41
Nolan, John L., xii, 42
Northern Illinois University, P.L. 480 program, 15
Norway, NPAC program, 13
Nourse, E. Shepley, 2
NPAC; *see* National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging

Obear, Legare H. B., x
Oberlaender Trust, 130
Ogden, Robert F., xii
Old Dominion Foundation, gift fund, 130
Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise, Permanent Committee, xi
Order Division, 16; officers, ix
Organization chart, xiv
Orientalia: acquisitions, 47; in Law Library, 67; organization of the collections, 49
Orientalia Division: acquisitions, 47; chief, 14; exhibits, 137; officers, x; reader and reference services, 56, 114; services to Congress, 56
Oslo, NPAC center, 14
Osteen, Mrs. Cicily P., viii
Oswald, J. Gregory, 56
Overseas Operations Division, 12–15, 17; chief, 14, 63; officers, ix

Pakistan: acquisitions from, 16; newspapers on microfilm, 50, 77; P.L. 480 program, 16, 128
*Papermaking: Art and Craft:* award to, 6; exhibit, 6
Paperwork Management Section, 75
Paramount Pictures Corporation, motion pictures rights case, 88
Paris, NPAC center, 14, 21
Pariseau, Earl J., x
Patent Cooperation Treaty, 85
Pell, Senator Claiborne, vi
Pennell (Joseph) Fund, bequest, 104, 124; purchases, 44
Periodicals: copyright case, 89; copyright registrations, deposits, and transfers, 81, 82, 97, 98; *see also* Serial Division; and Serials
Perle, George, 41
Perreault, George R., vii
Perry, George E., x
Personnel: awards, 16, 61, 76; inservice training, 75; officers of the Library, viii-xi; reduction in force, 10, 75; retirements, 69; statistics, 75, 134
Personnel Management, Assistant Director, vii, 70; Office of the, vii, 75
Personnel Operations Officer, vii
Pesticides Documentation Section (Sci), 58; head, x
Peterdi, Gabor, xi
Phelps, Merwin C., viii
Photoduplication, consultant, xii
Photoduplication Service, 50, 70, 77; officers, vii; revolving fund, 104, 132; statistics, 77, 84, 113; *see also* Microfilms and microfilming
Photographs; *see* Prints and photographs
Pierce, Norman A., viii, 35
Pittsburgh, University of, gift fund, 130
Placement Officer (Pers), vii
Poetry: consultants, 102, 122; gift and trust funds, 102, 122, 126, 130; readings, lectures, and discussions, 41, 140
Poland, acquisitions, 48
*Poland in the Collections of the Library of Congress,* 56

Polk, James K., acquisitions concerning, 17; papers, 51
Poole, Frazer G., vii, 70
Porter, Dorothy B., 54
Porter, Katherine Anne, xii
Porter (Henry Kirke) Memorial Fund, 124
Position Classification Officer, vii
Post Office, DBPH cooperation with, 60
Powell, Eugene C., Jr., vii
Pozzatti, Rudy O., xi
Preparation Section (Mss), 49; head, x
Preservation, Assistant Director, vii, 70; Office of the, vii, 76
Preservation and care of the collections, 7, 48–52, 76; manuscripts, 51; music, 50; National Preservation Program for Research Library Materials, 126; newspapers and serials, 49; nitrate film, 72, 78; recordings, 50; statistics, 117; *see also* Motion pictures
Preservation Microfilming Office, 8, 76; Officer, vii
Preservation Research Laboratory, 72, 77
*Preservation Through Documentation,* 57; exhibit, 6, 135
Presidential Papers Section, head, x
Presidents of the United States, papers: acquisitions, 17; appropriations, 118, 119, 120; organizing, indexing, and microfilming, 51, 77; *see also* names of Presidents
Prints and photographs: acquisitions, 44, 122; automation, 53; conversion of nitrate photographs, 78; copyright case, 92; copyright registrations, deposits, and transfers, 81, 82, 97, 98; exhibits, 7, 57, 135, 137; gift and trust funds, 101, 102, 122, 128, 130; LC's collection, additions and total, 1, 52, 103; organization and maintenance of collections, 52; preservation and repair, 78, 117; Twenty-first National Exhibition of Prints, 135
Prints and Photographs Division: automation study, 53; exhibits, 137; lectures, 41; officers, x; reader and reference services, 52, 54, 57, 114
Processing and Curatorial Section (P&P), head, x
Processing Department: acquisition activities, 11–19, 43; automation, 11, 23–25, 36; employment statistics, 134; officers, viii; position classification surveys, 76; reader and reference services, 1, 114; report, 11–30; space adjustments, 72; *see also* Catalog cards; Cataloging; Classification; National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging; and Public Law 480 Program
Processing Section, Law Library, 68
Processing Services, Assistant Director, ix; Office of the, ix, 23–29
Public Law 480 Program, 11, 12, 15, 42, 63; acquisition statistics, 16, 104; employment statistics, 134; funds, 118, 119, 120, 128; microfilms and microfilming, 16, 49, 77; study on use of publications, 16
Public Printer: deposits of Government publications, 19, 105; *see also* Government Printing Office
Public Reference Section (GR&B), head, x
Publications of the Library, 5; gift funds, 126, 130, 132; list, 142–146; sales, 110, 132; *see also* Bibliographies
Publications Officer, vii
Pucinski, Representative Roman C., 84
Purcell, Representative Graham, 85

*Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress,* xv, 46, 47, 54, 57; awards, 6

RKO Film Library, 9, 39, 43
Rachmaninoff, Sergei, letters, 44
Ransom, Harry H., xi
Rare Book Division: acquisitions, 46; cataloging projects, 51; chief, x; exhibits, 137; reader and reference services, 55, 114
Rare books, 46; cataloging, 51; preservation and repair, 117
Rauschenberg, Robert, 43
Reader and reference services: Law Library, 1, 64–66; Legislative Reference Service, 1, 31–38; Processing Department, 1, 27; Reference Department, 40, 53–58; statistics, 1, 53, 54, 114
Reader Service Section (Mss), head, x
Readings and lectures, 41; gift funds, 122; list, 140
Recorded Sound Section (Mus): head, x; preservation activities, 50
Recording Laboratory: chief engineer, x; revolving fund, 132
Recordings: acquistions, 45; folk music, 45; LC's collection, additions and total, 1, 103; organization and maintenance of collection, 50; preservation, 50, 117; production and sales (folklore), 126; proposed copyright legislation, 81; tapes of concerts, readings, and lectures, 128; *see also* Talking books
Reference Department: acquisition activities, 39, 42–48, 106; automation activities, 52; employment statistics, 134; literary, dramatic, musical programs, 41; officers, ix; organization and maintenance of the collections, 48–52; reader and reference services, 1, 40, 53–58, 114; report, 39–61; services to Congress, 56
Reference Division (Cop), officers, viii
Reference Section (Mus), head, x
Reference Section (P&P), head, x

*Register of Additional Locations,* cumulation, 28
Register of Copyrights, vii; action against, 85; Assistant, viii; Deputy, vii; head of U.S. delegaton, 93; report, 79–99
Reid, Whitelaw, papers, 51
Reimers, Paul R., vii
*Religious Reading for the Handicapped,* 60
Renstrom, Arthur G., x
Rental of space, 7, 8, 70, 79; appropriations, 119, 120
*Resistance and Control of Submerged Bodies; An Annotated Bibliography,* 58
Restoration; *see* Preservation and care of the collections
Restoration Office, 76
Ricking, Myrl, vii
Ridley, Elizabeth W., vii
Ringer, Barbara A., viii, 93
Rinzler, Ralph, 45
Rio de Janeiro, acquisitions center, 13, 14
Ristow, Walter W., x
Roads, Christopher, 42
Roberts, Margaret A., bequest, 124
Rockefeller, Martha Baird, Fund for Music, Inc., 50, 130
Rohlf, Robert H., 70
Roland, Barbara J., ix
Roosevelt, Theodore, papers, 51, 78
Rosenthal, Frederick J., 36
Rosenwald (Lessing J.) Collection, gift fund, 18, 47, 104, 130
Rossiter, William W., vii
Roth, Philip, gift, 18
Rumania, NPAC negotiations, 15
Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church, archives, 120
Rutland, Robert A., vii

St. Onge, Representative William L., 84
Sanborn, Herbert J., vii
Sandburg, Carl, bibliography, 54
Sandman, Representative Charles W., Jr., 84
Sarle, Rodney G., ix, 16
Scala (Norman P.) Memorial Fund, 124
Schaaf, Robert W., x
Schanck, Peter C., viii
Schatz, Albert, libretto collection, 51
Schild, Marion, ix
School of Oriental and African Studies, provisional arrangement with, 12
Schwegmann, George A., Jr., ix
Schwengel, Representative Fred, vi
Science and Technology Automated Research Task, 52
Science and Technology Division: acquisition activities, 47; automation, 30, 52; exhibits, 137; National Referral Center, 52, 58; officers, x; reader and reference services, 58, 114
Science Policy Research Division (LRS), 34; officers, viii
Scott, Edith, ix
Scott, Frederick L., viii
Scott, Senator Hugh, 85
Sears, Barnabas F., 64
Secretary of the Library, Office of the, *see* Central Services Division
Security Officer, Deputy Personnel, vii
Seidner, Leon W., vii
Seitz, Frederick, xiii
Selection Office, ix
Senior Specialists Division (LRS), 34; chief, viii
Serial Division: acquisitions, 46; newspapers and serials on microfilm, 41, 46, 49, 52; officers, x; reader and reference services, 41, 55, 114
Serial Record Division, 12, 22, 28; chief, 29; officers, ix; reference service, 28
Serials: automation, 29; cataloging, 28; microfilms and microfilming, 52, 117; statistics, 107; underground and protest periodicals, 46
Serials Data Program, National, funds, 130
Service Division (Cop), 83; officers, viii
Severn, James A., Jr., vii
Shared Cataloging Division, 21; automation, 20; officers, ix; *see also* National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging
Sharp, Freeman W., viii
Sheldon, Charles S. II, viii, 34
Shelflist and shelflisting, 22; law and legal materials, 68
Shirley, Robert V., viii
Sinclair, Upton, first edition, 47
Sipkov, Ivan, viii, 62
SKED, 30
Slavic and Central European Division: acquisition activities, 43, 48; officers, x; reader and reference services, 56, 114
Slavic collections: acquisitions, 43, 48, 102, 122; survey of, 39
Slavic Room, head, x
Slavic Section (Shared Cat), 21
Smith, Judge Arthur M., 86
Smith, Myron B., xii
Smith, Russell M., x
Smith, William Jay, xii
Smithsonian Institution: Perry exhibition, 58; Traveling Exhibit Service, 138
Snyder, Dr. James, 76
Sobiloff, Hyman J., gift fund, 104, 130

Social Science Research Council, gift fund, 130
Sonneck, Oscar G., bequest, 130
Sonneck Memorial Fund, 124
Sophar, Gerald J., 93
Sort-key edit program, 30
South Africa, NPAC program, 13
South Asia Section (Orien), head, x
Southeast Asia, archives, libraries, 55
*Southeast Asia Subject Catalog,* 128
*Soviet Image of Contemporary Latin America: A Documentary History, 1960–1968,* 56
Spaatz, Carl, papers, 51
Space Management Office, 70–72; officers, vii
Spain, NPAC negotiations, 13, 15
Spalding, C. Sumner, ix
Special Assistant to the Librarian, vii
Special Bibliographies Section (Sci): head, x; publications, 58
Special Reserve Fund, 17
Spender, Stephen, xii
Spiller, Robert E., xii
Spivacke, Harold, x
Spivak, Lawrence, gift, 45
Stack and Reader Division: officers, x; reader and reference services, 114
START, 52
State, U.S. Department of, cooperation with LC, 17
State publications, 19, 105
*Statistik des Deutschen Reichs,* 48
*Status of Bibliography in Pakistan, 1968,* 16
Steichen, Captain, gift, 44
Steichen, Edward, 44
Stein, Harry N., viii, 32
Stern, Alfred Whital, gift fund, 104, 124; *see also* Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana
Stern, William B., 63
Stevens, James L., ix
Stevens, S. K., 57
Stevenson, Robert, 41
Stewart, Lena J., ix
Stokes, Mrs. Walter, gift, 44
Stovall, Floyd, xii
Stradivari String Instruments Collection, gift fund, 124
Stratton, Representative Samuel S., 84
Stravinsky, Igor, 18
Stringer, George E., vii
Stritman, Harry R., ix
Subak, John T., 64
Subject Cataloging Division: 22; application of Class K, 63; chief, 63; officers, ix
*Sub-Saharan Africa: A Guide to Serials,* 55
Sullivan, Robert C., vii
Supreme Court, U.S.: decisions, analysis of, 32; taped for the handicapped, 60; records and briefs, 67
Surplus Books Disposal Project, gift fund, 130
Swanson, Don R., xiii
Sweden, NPAC program, 13, 14
Swing, Raymond Gram, recording of newscasts, 50
Switzerland, NPAC program, 13
*Symbols of American Libraries,* 26
*Symbols Used in the National Union Catalog of the Library of Congress,* 10th edition, 26

Tacheron, Donald G., viii, 33
Taft, William Howard, acquisitions concerning, 17; papers, 51, 78
Talking books, 59; *see also* Books for the blind
*Talking Books and Cerebral Palsy,* 60
Taylor, Zachary, acquisitions concerning, 17; papers, 78
Tchaikovsky, Pëtr Ilich, autograph letters, 45
Technical Processes Research Office, 29; chief, ix
Teclaff, Ludwik A., 63
Thailand, acquisitions program, 14
Thaxter, John H., x
Thompson, Representative Frank, Jr., vi
Thurmond, Senator Strom, vi
Thuronyi, Geza T., x
Time, Inc.: copyright case, 85, 90; gift fund, 130
Tokyo, NPAC center, 14, 48
Toomey, Mrs. Alice F., ix
Training Officer, vii
Trainor, Emmett G., vii
Treasury, U.S., fees and other receipts returned to, 1
Trumbull papers, microfilms, 78
Trust Fund Board, vi; members, vi, 101; report, 101
Tsuneishi, Warren M., x, 14
Tunisia, party to Universal Copyright Convention, 94
Turbeville, Hibernia, 63
Twenty-First National Exhibition of Prints, 7, 57, 135
Tworkow, Jack, 43
Tyler, John, papers on microfilm, 78

*UFO's and Related Subjects: An Annotated Bibliography,* 58
UK/MARC Pilot Project, 3
UNESCO, 93
Union Catalog Division, officers, ix, 26
Union catalogs, 26, 54; statistics, 108; *see also* National Union Catalog; and National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections

Union List of Serials, Inc., Joint Committee on the, gift fund, 130
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: children's books, 47; *Handbook of the USSR Writers' Union*, microprint, 48; national bibliographies, 48; NPAC program, 13; studies relating to, 56
United Arab Republic: acquisitions from, 16; newspapers on microfilm, 50; P.L. 480 program, 12, 16, 17, 128
United Kingdom: children's books, 47; Dewey Decimal Classification Subcommittee, 23; NPAC program, 13, 14; UK/MARC Pilot Project, 3
U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals, records and briefs, 67
U.S. Government publications, copyright cases, 86
U.S. Government Publications Bibliographic Project, 18
U.S. National Libraries Task Force on Automation and Other Cooperative Services, 3, 29
Universal Copyright Convention, 94
University Microfilms, Inc., gift fund, 130
University of California at Berkeley, P.L. 480 program, 15
University of Michigan, P.L. 480 program, 15
University of North Carolina, exhibit, 7
Usmani, M. Adil, 16

Van Deerlin, Representative Lionel, 84
Van Doren, Carl, 54
Van Syoc, Edna E., ix
Vassallo, Paul, viii, 35
*Viel Traüme*, 41
Vienna, NPAC center, 14
Vining, George Joseph, 64
Von Braun, Wernher, gift, 18

Wade papers, microfilms, 78
Walker, Burnis, viii
Wallace, Sarah L., vii
Wallach, Kate, 63
Walsh, Ulysses "Jim," gift, 45
Walsh, William T., ix
Warren, Robert Penn, xii
Washington, George, acquisitions concerning, 17; letter, 44
Washington Cathedral Rare Book Library, exhibit, 7
Washington Foreign Law Society, 62
Waters, Edward N., x
Wechsler, Herbert, xi
Welsh, William J., viii
Westby, Barbara M., ix
Weston, Edward, 43
Wheelock, John Hall, xii
White, Herbert S., xiii
White House News Photographers' Association 26th Annual Exhibition, 135
Whitehill, Walter Muir, xiii
Whitman, Walt, acquisition of Charles E. Feinberg collection, 8, 44, 104, 130; exhibit, 9, 135
Whittall, Gertrude Clarke, gift fund, 104, 130; *see also* entries beginning Gertrude Clarke Whittall
Whittemore, Reed, xii
Wiesbaden, NPAC center, 14
Wilbur, James B., gift funds, 104, 124
Wilder, Tom V., 34
Williams, Senator Harrison A., Jr., 81
Wilson, Mrs. Ida F., vii
Wilson, Representative Bob, 84
Wilson, Woodrow, papers, 51, 78
Wintle, Mary Jack, x
Wisdom, Donald F., x
Wister, Owen, papers, 44
Witherell, Julian W., x
Wolkonsky, Mrs. Irina, gift, 44, 45
Wolter, John A., x
Working funds, purchase statistics, 104
*World List of Future International Meetings*, 6
Wright, Louis B., xiii
Wu, K. T., x, 48

Yabroff, Arthur, vii, 70
Yakobson, Sergius, x, 56
Yale University, P.L. 480 program, 15
Yugoslavia: acquisitions from, 16; NPAC program, 13, 14

Zoghby, Samir, 47

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